THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 100. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Great Speech in New York—Wholesale Denunciation of the President, the Cabinet, General Grant, the Republican Party, Congress, and the Fathers of the Republic—A Cabinet Picture—The Constitution a Swindle, the Proposed Amendment a Swindle, the President a Rebel and Mobocrat—General Grant in the Most Humiliating Position, and Ben. Butler the Man for the Lieutenant-Generalship—The President to be Impeached and Sequestered from Office Pending Trial, Etc.

Mr. Phillips having been introduced to the audience, proceeded to speak as follows:—

A YEAR AGO AND NOW.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—This is the 25th day of October, 1866. On the 25th day of October, 1865, standing on this platform, I ventured to say that the President of the United States, instead of being a mistaken friend, was a determined enemy of the republic; that instead of being a comrade to be conciliated, he was a foe to be opposed; that instead of a bulwark to hide behind, he was an obstacle to be removed. I ventured to say that the Rebellion, defeated in Virginia, had taken up its headquarters in the White House. About one-tenth of my audience accepted the statement, and nine-tenths received it with hisses or silent indignation. An eventful year has rolled over our heads since; and I think if the proportion were taken in any audience in the land to-night, the number that dissented from me then would agree with me to-day. (Some applause.)

THE PRESIDENT THE TOOL OF THE REBELS.

Her plot is just what it was in 1861—to be the Government; and in thirty days after the death of Lincoln she had her tool—her willing, conscious, pliable tool—seated in the White House. (Cheers.) They say Johnson has betrayed the Republican party. Betrayed it! To whom? To Weed, to Richmond, to Cagger, to the Democrats? No! He didn't stop long enough even to be counted in that camp. He betrayed both to the actual Rebels south of the line. Your children, in my opinion, if my instincts are right, will see the evidence in black and white before the 4th of July, 1867. Andy Johnson was hand in glove not with the Democratic party—he didn't linger long enough in that camp to betray it—but hand and glove with the prisoner at Fortress Monroe and his coadjutors. (Applause.) Yes, the peril through which the republic found its way will appear in fifty years' time infinitely more fearful than it does now. History does not show us a single instance of a large majority surrendering its purpose after one unsuccessful effort.

And to-day the South, under the leadership of Andrew Johnson, renews its purpose, as every great majority has done under similar circumstances. She leaped into the saddle the day Lee's army surrendered, and to-day her object is to take possession of the White House, and fight that same fight between oligarchy and freedom over again inside the line. This battle has to be fought over again by us as the nation. I believe this, that the President of the United States for the last twelve months has been the conscious agent of the leading Rebels at the South to continue this war in its new phase—in the phase in which they originally meant to originate it—they to be the Government, seated in Washington, recognized by foreign nations, with control of the treasury, of the army, and of the navy.

A CABINET PICTURE.

Well, what have we to look to to meet that plot? What have we to protect us from this vile rebellion, which the President himself has instituted within the last six months? There is the Cabinet—is that nothing? What are its materials? An Attorney-General, selected because he would be a ready tool of the President—because his experience in the dirty practices of his profession have made him fit for the job; a Secretary of the Treasury, so much at one with his master that in the following out of this project he is more likely to be the tempter than the tempted; a Secretary of the Navy, whose incompetency for the work is such that his very holding of the office is a farce, and whose thorough corruption is so notorious that any honest act in his Administration must have been an oversight and a mistake—(laughter)—a man who never had any opinions, but who was always ready to surrender himself to the bidding of his master; a Secretary of War, whose career is utterly inexplicable; his next act may give us the key that will make it intelligible on the theory of honor, but at present it hangs under a cloud; a Secretary of State, whose best friends condone his weakness on the sole ground that age has dimmed the energy of his prime (sensation)—is there any force in that Cabinet to withstand its chief?

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

But Congress and the Republican party exist and they can withstand him. Well, the Republican party is mighty; the States have spoken—unanimously spoken—but the States which have to speak will speak more unanimously still. (Applause.)

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS PROMISE.

But the Republican party undertakes to promise in the canvass that, these amendments accepted, the South will be admitted. But you say to me this is not a fair statement. I allow it needs no addition, for the state of the political canvass is unprecedented. But all I have said is fair when the leading journals and national and State committees hold this language. Go with me to the caucuses addressed by General Wilson, of Massachusetts; Ashley, of Ohio; Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia; by Governor Banks, of my own State, and by Boutwell, of Groton—by any man from Massachusetts to St. Louis, standing face to face with his constituents. What is his language? That he would not admit a single Southern State till the black man has a vote. And while the *Tribune* and *Post* and the whole of the national and State committees are pledging to the South this boon, the leading men of the Republican party, face to face with their constituents, are declaring that they believe negro suffrage indispensable to any safe reconstruction.

Banks has gone further, and told his constituents in Essex that not only was he himself convinced thoroughly that negro suffrage is the inevitable and indispensable element of any just and safe reconstruction, but that he knows for a fact that the majority of the House of Representatives believe the same thing. (Cheers.) And why did they not vote for it? Go to the people's caucuses, and you will there find every man in favor of negro suffrage, and you go up to the House of Representatives, and then is there no man for suffrage. You may remember reading that when Charles Lamb was a youngster he was taken to the burying ground, and he there read all the tombstones full of praises of the dead; he turned to his mother and asked:—"Mother, where do all the bad folks go?" (Laughter.)

So when you have heard these impartial suffrage speeches in caucuses, you go to the House of Representatives and ask where suffrage is, and echo answers where? It reminds me of a person who, when a jury brought him in guilty, said, "Gentlemen, individually you have my deepest respect; but as a jury my thorough contempt." (Laughter.) So I am forced to say to those individual speakers in Maine and Indiana and Ohio and Pennsylvania—Gentlemen, you have my unmitigated and unmixed confidence and respect; but in the House of Representatives you have my unmitigated contempt. (Applause and laughter.)

THE CONSTITUTION A SWINDLE.

There never has been a compromise in American political history. We have elevated a swindle into a compromise and dignified it with the name. The white race of the North and the white race of the South came together in 1789, and sacrificed to their joint advantage the rights of the absent black. A swindle, and they called it a compromise. Prussia and Russia met together and dismembered Poland, separated it into fragments, annexed it to their respective kingdoms, and called it a compromise. A swindle!

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT DITTO.

The House of Representatives and the Senate, seated under that dome in safety, because four millions of blacks held their place in the scale while the balance trembled between North and South, with a Rebel President, swindled their allies out of their rights and gave it to the country as a compromise.

THE "TRIBUNE" A SUPPORTER OF BAREFACED SWINDLES.

And the New York *Tribune* bowed to it, as it has bowed to every other barefaced swindle for twenty years. (Laughter and applause.) And Mr. Greeley says if I would be only soft spoken and conciliate, if I would only use gentle terms and lead men without their knowing where! Yes, he paints himself driving Jeff. Davis into impartial suffrage, while the great Rebel thinks he is running to the establishment of the Confederacy; like the Irishman and his pig who thought he was going to Cork while turning his face to Dublin. (Laughter.) A suggestive picture, but which is the pig and which the driver? (Roars of laughter.)

THE NEGROES THROWN OVERBOARD.

But it is no matter of merriment, for the Republican party do not believe that these Constitutional amendments are conducting them to impartial suffrage. The masses may be deluded for a moment into the idea, but the leaders know and accept the amendments because they know that they are conducting to the perpetuity of their own party, and, possibly, to the salvation of the national finances. They know it in their own hearts, and they accept and enforce them because they know that, in order to perpetuate the party and save the finances, they throw overboard the burden of the negro's claims.

GREELEY NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

That very same leader, your great, and even in some respects, meritorious journal, eighteen months ago, when I undertook by way of protest to announce that if ever the Congress of the United States accepted the Southern debt, I would agitate for its repudiation to my dying day, and thus advertised them of it beforehand—that very same journal warned me not to run a tilt against windmills eighteen months. Later, to-day, these same statesmen pass the Constitutional amendment to avoid that very conjunction which eighteen months ago they called a windmill. (Laughter and applause.) And these are the radical statesmen you are called upon to trust! I don't deny the services of that great editor any more than I do the services of Senator Wilson. I don't ask you not to respect them. I only ask you not to trust them. (Renewed laughter and applause.) The Constitutional amendment, as far as the negro is concerned, is a swindle. Don't pollute the respectable word compromise by applying it to the Constitutional amendment. The negro is sacrificed to political exigencies; he is ground between the upper and nether mill-stones of the Republican party.

THE REBEL DEBTS.

If you exclude the negro from voting, how long will it be before the old dominant race at the South assumes its former position at the head of the State? How long on the position of finance will they remain in the minority? How long will it be before they have the same political strength they had before 1861? They have used it for fifty years with unmitigated triumph except in the one matter of Kansas. Why should they fail in time to come? Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin told you the other night, if not on this platform, on some other, how he was approached in the Texas demands with bonds offered at five dollars which his vote was to make worth a hundred in twenty-four hours. With millions upon millions of other securities floating in the House of Representatives, with fifty or sixty Southerners wielding them, how soon will not revolutionary enthusiasm chill and the ordinary temperature of political virtue be reached? How soon will the financial question be made a football, as every other political question was when the South was dominant of old.

REJECT THE AMENDMENT.

The Constitutional amendment is not only a swindle—it would give us back to the same political denomination that ruled this country up to 1860. Put your foot upon it. Send it drifting, and send Congress back to its hall to admit no Southern territory at present—not, perhaps, till long after the 4th of March, 1869. I don't believe in reconstruction, with streets running down with blood and free speech suicidal. The South is repealing once more her old maxims. They must be rooted up, smothered up, and covered over with the rich growth of Northern emigration and brains and money before you can begin to talk about reconstruction.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE "REBEL IN THE WHITE HOUSE."

In order to this, the very first task I would set to the reassembled Congress before they look at the amendments or utter the word reconstruction, is to impeach the Rebel in the White House. (Great and prolonged applause.) Let the traitors of Louisiana and South Carolina take care of themselves. We are going to attend to that machine—the Government that belongs to us. (Cheers.) The first process to commence, I say, is to impeach the Rebel who has usurped the functions of President. (Continued cheers and applause.) Rebel is too dignified an appellation for the mobocrat of the White House. Yes; does he want a mob in New Orleans; he ignores Governor Wells. Does he want a mob in Baltimore; he recognizes Governor Swann. (Cheers.) Law or no law, State or no State, limited authority or omnipotence—no matter what—a mob and the result.

IMPEACH AND DEPOSE.

Impeach the mobocrat of the White House as the first step, and the second step is—depose him. (Applause.) An impeachment is of no value if, while it drags its slow length through the Senate Chamber the impeached party wields the power, commands the army and navy, and the patronage of the Government against the impeaching House and the judicial Senate. The moment the Executive of the United States is impeached, statesmanship, and the Constitution and the necessity of the hour, dictate that his place should be supplied (applause) till an acquittal restores him to office, or condemnation imposes upon us the duty of choosing a new President and Vice-President to supply the place of the dead and the deposed.

I know men shrink from this, and say it is an attempt at interfering with the functions of the Executive. But the Constitution undertakes to give us power to impeach in such a shape that ordinarily speaking, it is utterly unapproachable. There is no chance that in ordinary times the President of the United States shall be ever practically liable to impeachment. Such an emergency as the present, such an uprising of the popular enthusiasm as the civil war, has left us the only concurrence of circumstances that renders it possible, and that same emergency dictates that we should exhaust the arsenal of constitutional weapons to make it efficient. As in the case of the English nation in 1688 making the law of the realm inside the constitutional precedents a farce and a sham, it would be a farce and a sham to attempt to try the President while he remains in office.

In the nature of the trial, in the concurrences of the constitutional remedy, there is nothing to repudiate the step, while there is everything in the circumstances to dictate it. I say, therefore, impeach the President, and while he is on trial sequester him. What is the advantage? Why, then, we run the machine. (Laughter.) Then you would see an undivided North and a loyal nation managing its own government, commencing at once, and the moment that Rebel hands leave the helm. New Orleans is safe for New York capital and New York men. (Applause.) The moment the Senate of the United States breathes the breath of its own spirit into the Government, Massachusetts must remodel Louisiana. Not till then. But men say you jeopard the party, you embarrass the present state of affairs. These are good arguments, says the *Tribune*, but you must not attempt it.

STABILITY IN GOVERNMENT A GREAT DEFECT.

Gentlemen, the great defect in our Government is that when we once accept a pivotal man we have to keep him for four years. Andrew Jackson when once planted on this Government lasted for four years. It is a great defect, perhaps an inevitable one, in the machinery of republican institutions. In England, when the people are weary of Earl John, in an hour they have Earl Derby. In twelve hours, if they are weary of him, they may put John Bright at the head of the Government. (Cheers.) The Queen governs only in the sense that she reigns. She does not rule. In the true sense of the word she does not govern. She only reigns. The English machinery, therefore, within the limitation of its aristocratic level, obeys at once the re educated popular impulse. With us, in ordinary times, we must wait four years before the Government can right itself.

CANNOT WAIT TILL 1869.

In ordinary times we should be obliged to bear Andy Johnson till the 4th of March, 1869. But his treachery, his collusion with Rebels, his resistance to the laws of Congress, the blood of New Orleans on his conscience, his sins against the whole essence and spirit of the hour, enable us to remove him—(applause)—and I, for one, am not for waiting two long years to commence the inevitable initiation of reconstructing Southern territory. I am not for waiting two years while a Rebel in the White House builds up the Southern aristocracy, gives it strength, cohesion, organization, prosperity, and capital. I am not for waiting two years, with the States of the South in the Senate and House, on Hamlin's plan, to manipulate the Government into submission.

THE PRESIDENT TO BE IMMEDIATELY DEPOSED.

The right and the power are ours, and I would commence to-day by sequestering rebeldom from the Government, the control of the Governmental machinery by the nation, and that is to be done, not only by the impeachment of Mr. Johnson, but by sequestering him from office while the trial goes forward. Mark you! there is but one problem before us. Johnson and Senators and Representatives are puppets. The nation has but one business. It is to make the idea which conquered in this war dominant down to the Gulf. (Applause.) It is to make free speech, free printing, freedom of commercial energy and enterprise the law of the republic. When that process commences peace commences. When that process commences reconstruction commences—not till then.

All that I say to you of parties, all that I say to you of impeachment, has no individual purpose. Johnson is but a weed, to be forgotten, I hope, to-morrow. But remove him in order to begin the great national duty. This is our only object. It seems to me that in talking of men on this question we forget the very essence of our duty; we are chopping logic. We are amusing ourselves with empty words, while we are constantly forgetting that our only and indispensable work is not yet even begun. Not only that, but we have not arranged the machinery by which to begin it; we have not removed the first obstacle to it.

HUMILIATING POSITION OF GENERAL GRANT.

Here is General Grant, the armed hand of the Government, and men link his name with epithets of honor. While Andy Johnson is responsible, in a primary sense, for the massacre at New Orleans, in a true sense Ulysses Grant is responsible also. (A dead silence.) The most humiliating position occupied to-day by any United States man on this continent is occupied by Ulysses Grant. (An individual on the platform attempted to endorse this sentiment by clapping his hands, but the audience indulged in a very general reprobation of it by hissing, and cries of "No, no.") Mr. Phillips, resuming, said:—Well, you hiss me.

Have we conquered New Orleans or have we not? Does it belong to us or to Jeff. Davis? (A voice, in a very faint tone, "Davis.") It does. The theory is it belongs to us. If it does, whose business is it to see that the streets of New Orleans are safe for every man who has a right to walk under the flag? (The same weak voice, "Grant's.") The armed hand of the Government, wreathed in tobacco smoke and bathed in the soft breezes of the lake, while the national banner was clinging in every Southern city to the flagstaff, heavy with Union blood! Imagine Ireland in rebellion. Imagine it subdued. Imagine the news to come to London while the "Iron Duke" held the War Office, that an Englishman cheering for Victoria had been murdered in the streets of Cork.

Do you suppose Wellington would have gone on a private jaunt with the Queen to the Isle of Wight or the Highlands? He would have been, in six hours, in the streets of Cork; and if there had been soldiers enough in the British Empire, it would have been safe for Englishmen to walk those streets. (Applause.) General Grant can anticipate trouble in Maryland. He knows beforehand that there may be bloodshed in the streets of Baltimore, and he can hold long Cabinet councils with this man and that to see that there is no riot that can favor radicalism in Baltimore.

Why did he not know of a riot in New Orleans? If he did not know, why did he not hurry to the spot? I claim it of the war arm of the Government that if we have conquered the South, it should be safe for a Northern man anywhere where the flag floats. (Applause.) What is it to me that the flag floats in safety on Faneuil Hall, as it has done for sixty years? If General Grant is a general, at the head of the military forces of the United States, he is there to make that flag my protection as much at Memphis as in the streets of Boston.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

If he has not troops enough to do it, why don't he come to Congress and say so? If he has troops enough to do it, why didn't he? Does any man hinder him? If there is any hindrance, it is his duty to tell us about it. (Cheers.) If the head of the national forces is not permitted to make the streets of the nation safe for its citizens, who is it that hinders him? That fact he owes to the nation. Imagine the unanimity of the Northern rebuke, and the utter, absolute annihilation of Andy Johnson, if Ulysses Grant had said at the time of the New Orleans massacre, "I wanted to prevent it, but was not permitted."

What I claim of Northern men, politicians, and generals alike is, that if to their knowledge there is treason in high places they should say so. (Cheers.) I don't ask them to submit to the indignity of office when they are not permitted to discharge its duties. Now, while New Orleans and Memphis are possible, I assert again, and I say that you will agree with me, that the most humiliating position occupied by an American is held by the General of the United States. (Hisses, and some applause.)

GRANT AND BEN BUTLER.

I have compared him to an Englishman. Let me at the risk of some State partiality come near home. Put our Ben Butler in his position. (Loud laughter, cheers, and hisses, equally intermixed.) Give him command of the forces of the United States. (More laughter, applause, and disapproval.) Do you believe New Orleans would have been possible? (Cries of "No," "Yes," and continued merriment.) But if by some unforeseen accident it had taken place, do you suppose that Mayor Monroe would have lived to-day to boast that he had defied the Government of the United States, and poured out in the streets of New Orleans the blood of its most loyal citizens? Men say Grant stays in his position lest the President should put a worse man in. Do you suppose that Congress would permit this if Grant should resign? Do you suppose the army of the United States could be led by any one against Sherman and Grant with Congress behind them? It is the idlest falsehood in the world.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

We have a set of men in power, one-half of whom are intentional traitors, and the other half propose to wait until the 4th of March, leaving the Government to hitch and stagger on with a traitor at the White House. I want to hear nothing about Constitutional amendments. I want to hear nothing about reconstruction. I don't care what becomes of Jeff. Davis. He is older than the ark. (Laughter.) The question of his punishment landed on Mount Ararat and goes to pieces there. (Continued laughter.) The question of to-day is whether the President is to be allowed for two years to hold the Government over the edge of Niagara, and whether Senators and Lieutenant-Generals are to stand from motives of etiquette to silent, and journals are to preach conciliation. I say, No! The war is not ended. The fight recommences in a new shape. If General Grant has surrendered as Sherman did to Johnston—if he, like Sherman, has surrendered to Johnston, let us know it. This people are bound and sure to save the nation. We have got every element upon our side. Coleridge said that Governments were made up of three elements:—One, and the first, was submission to the laws, the power of co-operation, the power to act together; second, allegiance to something, to law or charter; and the third was, loving your national brother better than any other thing in the world.

The North had these three elements—the South had not. We were organized; we were law-abiding citizens, we worshipped the common law of the Constitution. It stood to us in the place of Bonaparte to Frenchmen or Charles Stuart to a Highlandman. Illinois and Massachusetts, Ohio and New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin were bound to each other closer than any other States on the face of the globe. The elements of nationality were ours, and with the army and navy in our hands we were sure to crush out Rebellion, and we are sure to do it again to-day. (Great applause.) But all we want is an honest, plain-spoken, intelligent man to our lead.

HE DOES NOT FEAR THE PRESIDENT.

I do not fear the President. Fear him? No! I never read one of his speeches, I never heard of one of his acts that I was not reminded of a story I have read of the manner the Russian peasants on the outermost province of Russia have of killing the bear. These peasants are too poor to buy muskets, and the bear's hide is impervious to any arrows they can make, so the hunters practise upon the bear's credulity. The bear loves honey and will do anything to obtain it. So they go to an empty bee's nest and fasten a peg above a hole where the bees have built, and from this peg they hang a cannon ball or large stone; and when the bear comes to push his head in for the honey he moves the stone and it comes back upon him with force. Angry at the blow he gives it another toss, and it returns on him with stronger force.

He raises himself again, and in his rage he pushes the moving pendulum with greater strength, but back it comes with additional momentum, when he swings round the whole circle, to use a late phrase. (Laughter.) Well, now, Vermont was a good blow, but Maine was better. Ohio was appalling, but Indiana was terrific, and Pennsylvania was a settler. (Great laughter.) When Massachusetts and New York, and Illinois, and all the rest of the States swing in the circle, we will have no fear of that individual obstacle. (Laughter.)

ANXIOUS THROUGH THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

It is not through him that my anxiety exists. It is through the Republican party, and Congress itself, for the sake of its own expediency measures, and fearful of each other, and fearful of certain results, are anxious to postpone the battle; as if when Lee and Grant met in their final encounter they had commenced counting their troops, and then postponed the fight for twelve months.

NO POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONTEST

No postponement of the fight till the 4th day of March, 1869. The fight began on the 5th day of December, 1865, and from that hour the machine is to be exclusively ours. Do your duty, and in 1869 we shall be in a far different state from this.

TRAITORS IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

We have had traitors before. We had one in the White House. He called himself a public functionary—(great laughter)—and last year he has been writing a book to show the world why his treason did not succeed. We have got his twin brother in the White House to-day—(laughter)—and he calls himself a "humble individual." (Great laughter.) Let us do our duty in December, and long before the 6th of March, 1869, he will be making speeches to explain why his treason did not succeed. (Applause.)

Mr. Phillips then retired, and the assemblage dispersed.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

West Virginia.

LARGE UNION GAINS—BOREMAN RE-ELECTED GOVERNOR—HUBBARD RE-ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

WHEELING, W. Va., October 26.—Returns thus far received show gains on the vote for the Constitutional amendment last May, which was carried by upward of 7000. Hubbard is undoubtedly re-elected to Congress by a large majority. This county is in doubt, but returns show Union gains. Boreman is certainly elected Governor.

The election for State officers and representatives to Congress took place yesterday. The result, as far as known, is given above.

The ticket is as follows:—

	Republican.	Democrat.
Governor	Arthur I. Boreman	B. H. Smith.
Sec'y of State	John S. Witcher	J. M. Kennedy.
Auditor	J. M. McWhorter	Peter Danell.
Treasurer	Jacob H. Bristor	John S. Burdett.
Att'y General	Thayer Melvin	N. Richardson.
Judge C't App's	Edwin Maxwell	Caleb Bagges.
Congress	1 C. D. Hubbard	D. D. Johnson.
"	2 Benj. M. Mitchen	E. W. Andrew.
"	3 Daniel Palsey	....

Governor Boreman and three Republican Congressmen were elected in 1864 with little or no opposition, the State giving Lincoln and Johnson a majority of 12,714 out of 32,950. An election for members of Legislature was held in October of last year, resulting in the choice of 67 Unionists and 9 Democrats.

Ohio.

OFFICIAL VOTE CAST FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

	Secretary of State			Secretary of State	
Counties.	W. H. Smith.	Ben. Le Fever.	Counties.	W. H. Smith.	Ben. Le Fever.
Adams	2064	2012	Logan	2595	1849
Allen	1853	2227	Lorain	4371	1706
Ashland	2175	2208	Lucas	4193	2624
Ashtabula	5064	936	Madison	1614	1449
Athens	2647	1210	Mahoning	2935	2276
Auglaize	1639	2236	Marion	1523	1679
Belmont	3535	3560	Medina	2772	1639
Brown	2822	3102	Meigs	2981	1669
Butler	3021	4726	Mercer	763	2411
Carroll	1751	1177	Miami	3716	2537
Champaign	2760	1836	Monroe	1069	2867
Clarke	3569	1960	Montgomery	5628	5608
Clermont	3466	3613	Morgan	2146	1825
Clinton	2844	1499	Morrow	2219	1603
Columbiana	4298	2387	Muskingum	4562	4207
Coshocton	2098	2472	Noble	2153	1699
Crawford	1997	3179	Ottawa	892	1648
Cuyahoga	8631	4697	Paulding	758	490
Darke	2881	2915	Perry	1720	1912
Defiance	1072	1686	Pickaway	2061	2539
Delaware	2827	1951	Pike	1037	1519
Erie	2988	1797	Portage	3365	1972
Fairfield	2139	3445	Preble	2717	1761
Fayette	1817	1318	Putnam	1164	1954
Franklin	4652	6490	Richland	2957	3314
Fulton	2066	1057	Ross	3272	3362
Gallia	2477	1370	Sandusky	2407	2566
Geauga	2512	403	Scioto	2619	2131
Greene	3963	1588	Seneca	2979	3343
Guernsey	2711	1913	Shelby	1483	2071
Hamilton	22118	18341	Stark	4509	4052
Hancock	2272	2380	Summit	3717	1678
Hardin	1749	1445	Trumbull	4623	1785
Harrison	2122	1521	Tuscarawas	2997	3205
Henry	1006	1402	Union	2206	1270
Highland	3050	2655	Van Wert	1482	1296
Hocking	1115	1819	Vinton	1376	1353
Holmes	942	2755	Warren	3943	1742
Huron	4010	2052	Washington	3796	3169
Jackson	1929	1009	Wayne	3343	3402
Jefferson	3210	1763	Williams	2282	1631
Knox	[illegible]	2471	Wood	2783	1838
Lake	2402	517	Wyandot	1731	1925
Lawrence	2346	1394			
Licking	3392	4040	Total	256,302	213,606

William H. Smith's majority for Secretary of State, 42,696. Total number of votes cast, 469,908.

—A letter from Rome states that a band of brigands a short time back entered the village of Acuto, in the territory Anagni, and seized upon five persons belonging to the principal families of the place. They carried them off to the mountains, and gave them to understand that they must pay a large ransom, giving one a sealed box to be handed to the mayor of the village. The box arrived at its destination, and on being opened was found to contain the ears of four other prisoners and a letter saying that, if the whole sum demanded was not remitted, the heads would shortly be sent to their friends.

—One Martin Reau, who is about to be tried at Deux Sevres, France, is accused of having poisoned, first, his brother-in-law, Pierre Reau, in 1853; then, in 1856, his first wife, Jeanne; in 1865, his second wife, Julie; and in 1866 his daughter, Adele. It appears that Martin Reau was accustomed to say, "The more wives you take the richer you become;" and is supposed to have committed the murders for which he is to be tried through motives of cupidity. On the death of his daughter Adele, an infant, he became entitled to a certain sum of money settled on her by her mother.

—The sword which Garibaldi presented to Colonel Chambers, who was instructor of musketry to the Italian Volunteers, is of English make, and was worn by the General through the campaigns of 1859, commencing with the expedition of the Thousand to Marsala. This sword was the same taken from the General after the disastrous episode at Aspromonte, but he again used it during the late campaign. On forwarding it he wrote to Colonel Chambers:—"In all the periods of the campaign you have been the true representative of the great and generous people of England."

—A successful experiment was made in Montreal recently in smelting iron with peat. The trial was made in McDougall's car-wheel factory. The cupola was charged with two layers of iron and anthracite coal. The third or topmost layer was iron and peat. The time was forty minutes less than with coals alone.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, October 26.

Generals Grant and Sherman.

General Sherman arrived here last evening, and to-day Generals Grant and Sherman have been in consultation with the President relative to the military portion of his forthcoming message, the Utah troubles, and the Indian war.

Secretary Stanton.

As I have already informed you, Secretary Stanton will not resign until the first of the year, and he will not do so then if the President is impeached this winter.

West Virginia.

News from West Virginia indicates that Governor Boreman's majority will be nearly 10,000. All three of the radical Congressmen have been elected.

No More Changes.

Secretary McCulloch has written to the President, urging that no more changes be made in the Customs Department. He is afraid of being swamped with Democrats.

The Case of the Baltimore Commissioners.

ANNAPOLIS, October 26.—The investigation of the charges against the Police Commissioners commenced at 11 o'clock. A large number of witnesses were present.

The counsel of the Commissioners appeared and announced that they came to participate in the cross-examination, but did not withdraw their plea against the jurisdiction of the Governor to pass final judgment.

Mr. Schley, for the petitioners, objected to the petitioners' counsel participating in the investigation unless they withdrew their plea against the jurisdiction of the Governor. The counsel are now arguing that point.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Cotton quiet. Flour steady; sales of 12,000 bbls.; State $9 00@12 75; Ohio, $11·50@14 25; Western, $9·00@12 25; Southern $12·50@17. Wheat 1@2c. higher; sales of 7000 bush; Milwaukee Club, $2 40. Corn advanced 2@3c; sales at $1 13@1·16. Pork firm; sales of 1400 bbls. at $34 00@87½. Lard quiet at 14½@15½c. Whisky steady. Gold 148.

FOREIGN NEWS.

European Advices of Yesterday by Atlantic Telegraph.

Ministerial Crisis in France—Treaty of Peace Between Prussia and Saxony Ratified—General Von Benedek Placed on the Retired List—Manchester Mills Working on Short Time—Latest Commercial Reports, Etc.

PRUSSIA.

Ratification of the Treaty Between Prussia and Saxony.

BERLIN, October 25.—The treaty between Prussia and Saxony has been ratified. Pursuant to its provisions Saxony is to pay ten millions of florins. The army of Saxony has already been dissolved.

The Baden House of Deputies has rejected the proposed alliance with Prussia.

A Change of Ministry Probable.

A belief is still current that a modification of the Prussian Ministry will take place as soon as Count Bismark returns to Berlin. Herr Forkenbeck, President of the Chamber of Deputies, will enter the Ministry.

AUSTRIA.

Benedek on the Retired List.

VIENNA, October 25.—Field-Marshal Benedek, of the Austrian army, has been placed on the retired list.

Financial Conference at Vienna.

The Prince de Joinville has arrived at Vienna, where he was received with great marks of distinction.

Financial conferences are being held in the city, and one of the principal bankers of Holland has been present at the sittings which have been held up to the present. The Austrian Government has declared to the members of this conference that Austria is resolved to fulfil all her engagements to her creditors, and that she has no intention of reducing the rate of interest on the public debt.

The ex-King of Hanover.

The ministry of the ex-King of Hanover denies, in the Vienna journals, the statement that King George had released the Hanoverian public officials from their oath of allegiance. The King, it appears, only informed the Secretaries-General of Hanover that all public functionaries were allowed to serve the foreign power which had usurped his kingdom, but that from the moment that their rightful sovereign returned to his dominions, their oath of allegiance would return to full force.

Austrian Imperial Proclamation.

It is asserted that the Emperor Francis Joseph will shortly issue a proclamation to his people, conceived in terms not over friendly to Prussia.

FRANCE.

Rumors of a Ministerial Crisis.

PARIS, October 25.—Rumors are current that changes in the French Cabinet are imminent. The threatened rupture is caused by the Emperor's insisting on the negotiation of a large loan.

It is now said that the French troops will leave Rome in December.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Mills of Manchester.

LIVERPOOL, October 24—Evening.—It has been decided at Manchester to work the mills only on "short time."

Yesterday's Market Reports.

LIVERPOOL, October 25—Noon.—The market for Cotton is quiet and steady, with an estimated day's sale of 13,000 bales. Middling uplands opened at 15d.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet.

The market for Tallow is firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, October 25—Noon.—The Money market is slightly easier. Consols for money, 89¼.

The following are the opening prices of American securities:—Erie, 50½; Illinois Centrals, 77½; Five-twenties, 68¼.

THE CABLE TARIFF REDUCED.

A Diminution of Fifty Per Cent. in Rates.

NEW ORLEANS, October 25, No. 145 BROADWAY.—Mr. D. H. Craig, General Agent of the Associated Press—Dear Sir:—It gives me pleasure to inform you, and through you the public, that on and after the 1st day of November the tariff on all messages passing through the Atlantic cable will be reduced 50 per cent. Very truly, your friend, CYRUS W. FIELD.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Peirce.—The case called up this morning was that of Gilbert Whitman, who is charged with killing Daniel Ringler, on the 12th of August last, in St. John street, near Girard avenue.

The bill of indictment was read to the prisoner, and he pleaded not guilty.

The case was opened on behalf of the Commonwealth by Thomas B. Dwight, Esq., who stated the facts to be proved to the jury. He intended to ask the jury to render a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Dr. William A. Piper was the first witness sworn:—I reside at the southwest corner of Fifth and Brown streets; I was called in to see Daniel Ringler on the 12th of August at a house in St. John street, a few doors above Poplar; I think No. 921; when I first went to see him I found him suffering greatly from external injury, and upon examination, I found that the whole abdominal region was greatly bruised, rigid, and swollen; upon further examination, I found that there was an evidence of strangulated hernia.

A small hole was made, through which the bowels protruded, but so small that they could not be forced back; this was not the cause of his suffering, which was something different from that of the hernia, as it resulted from suffocation; I gave him medicine to relieve this suffering, but all to no purpose; this distress was caused by the contents of the bowels emptying themselves into the abdomen.

I hoped to relieve the hernia, and thereby relieve the man somewhat, and in doing so I made use of the ordinary means for reducing hernia; I found that it resisted all efforts made, though these efforts were not what might be called violent; I did not use such violence in this case as I would have used if I were examining a man who had not been otherwise injured, who was in perfect health; it not yielding upon the pressure that I thought it right to make, I desisted, for I felt satisfied that that was not the cause of his terrible distress.

I attended until he died; I was not present at the post-mortem examination; I desired to be there, and would have been there had I received proper notice.

Cross-examined—He was a man about forty years of age; in feeble health; a few months previous to his death I prescribed for him; he was then suffering from difficult respiration; it was evident to my mind that his death had been the result of very great violence; it could not possibly be said to result from over-exertion, or a jar; but it might have been caused by his coming in contact with anything in a fall.

Dr. Shapleigh, Surgeon to the Coroner, sworn—I discovered no external marks of violence, but I discovered excessive inflammation of the peritoneum. The cause of death was inflammation of the bowels. The remainder of Dr. Shapleigh's testimony was simply a reiteration of that of the first witness.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Friday, October 26, 1866. }

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. August 7·30s sold at 106¼@106½; 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 113¼ for 6s of 1881; and 114¼ for old 5-20s. City loans continue in fair demand. The new issue sold at 101@101¼, a slight decline; and old do. at 97¾, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Catawissa preferred sold at 30¼@30⅜, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening; Philadelphia and Erie at 32½, a decline of ¼; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½, a slight advance. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 60 for Norristown; 58 for Reading; 57½ for Minehill; 39½ for North Pennsylvania; 67 for Lehigh Valley; 28½ for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 55; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 20¾; 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 64½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 70 for West Philadelphia; 15¾ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 14 for Lombard and South; and 28½ for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 146 was bid for First National; 111 for Sixth National; 103 for Seventh National; 150 for Philadelphia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 95 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Kensington; 56 for Penn Township; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 57 for Commonwealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

There is no change to notice in the Money Market; loans on call are offered at 4@5 per cent.; first class mercantile paper continues scarce, and ranges at from 6@7 per cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148; 11 A. M., 147¾; 12 M., 147⅞; 1 P. M., 147¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad....................2d 58 1-16.

FIRST BOARD

$50 U.S 7·30s.Aug 106¼	59 sh Monam Gas.. 9½
$200 City 6s new...101¼	100 sh Sch N pf...... 36¼
$6000 do..........101¼	600 sh Cata pf.....lts 30¼
$2000 do..........101¼	100 sh do. lots s30. 30¼
$1000 do..........101	300 sh do. lots s15 30¼
$800 do.......c..101	12 sh Ph & E........ 32¼
$1000 do....s5...101	126 sh C & A scrip.. 46
$1000 do..........101	100 sh Ocean........c 5¼
$500 do....old.c 97¼	20 sh Ches & Wal b5 55

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 147¾@148¼; Silver ¼s and ½s, 140; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16¾; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 15¾; do., October, 1864, 14¾; do., December, 1864, 13¾; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 9¾; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 8¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 113¼@113¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, 110¾@111; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106¼@106½; do., 2d series, 105½@105¾; do., 3d series, 105½@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 13¾@13⅞.

—The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending

	Tons Cwt.
October 25 1866, was:—	32 734 00
Corresponding week last year...............	26,524 00
Increase for the week..................	6,210 00
Tonnage for the season to Oct. 25, 1866...	1,102 367 11
Corresponding time last year.........	795,870 18
Increase for the year................	306,496 13

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, October 26.—The Flour Market continues as firm as ever, and there is a steady demand for home consumption, but there is no inquiry for shipment, as present high prices leave no margin for exportation to any quarter. The sales reach 2400 bbls., including 1500 bbls. Northwestern extra family at $12 50@13 50 for common and choice; 150 bbls. Ohio do. at $15; 400 bbls. winter do. at $14; 350 bbls. extras at $10@11 50; and superfine at $7·75@8 75. 100 bbls. Rye flour sold at $7·50. In Corn Meal no change to notice.

The Wheat Market, in consequence of the limited receipts and stocks, is quiet. There is a good demand for prime quality, for milling purposes, at full prices. Sales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at $3 10@3 25; white may be quoted at $3 35@3 40. Rye is in steady request, and commands $1 40 ℔ bush. Corn is in fair demand, and holders are firm in their views; sales of 1000 bush. yellow at $1·20; and 2000 bush. Western mixed at $1 19. Oats are in steady request, and 3000 bush. sold at 63@64c. for new Southern.

No sales of Barley or Malt were reported.

Cloverseed meets with a moderate inquiry, and sells at $7@8 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3·25 to $3 62½. Flaxseed may be quoted at $3·15@3 20.

Provisions are quiet, and prices are rather weak. Small sales of new Mess Pork, $34 50@35; and prime mess at $32@32·50. Pickled Hams are selling at 18c.; and salted shoulders, 15½c.

Whisky is unchanged; small sales of Pennsylvania bbls. were made at $2 40@2·41; and Ohio at $2 43@2 44.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Browning and the Constitutional Amendment.

From the Tribune.

That Mr. Johnson cannot obtain a better defense of his policy than that which Secretary Browning has made, is an illustration of its weakness. Mr. Browning has written three close columns of type, and to so little purpose that an argument is scarcely to be discovered. Yet, as the President has fully approved the letter, and desired it to be published as representing his position, it is not without importance.

The President and Mr. Browning believe that "it is not certain that we will save the Government." To this the American people enter an indignant denial. The dread which Mr. Johnson and his advisers affect that the Government is in danger of destruction is not felt by the people; and still less do they fear that their direct representatives in Congress are the enemies of its existence. It is the trick of the conservative party to pretend that the Government may become a despotism by the will of the majority, and to describe Congress as the natural enemy of our freedom. Mr. Browning asserts that the "legislative is much the strongest of the departments, and the most aggressive, because its members are responsible to no power but the will of the dominant party for acts of usurpation. It is the only department from the encroachments of which any serious danger to our institutions is to be apprehended." But the veto power of the President and the authority of the Supreme Court are limitations of Congress, of which Mr. Browning does not even hint. Nor is usurpation to be dreaded from a branch of the Government which directly represents the people, not in the aggregate, but in the sub-division of districts in every State. Despotism in all Governments begins with the Executive, and not with the Legislative department, and we need go no farther back into history than the past year to prove it.

The evils of the Constitutional amendment are the burden of Mr. Browning's letter, and even that just provision, "Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," is declared unnecessary, and intended to make all State departments subordinate to the Federal Government. The argument by which this conclusion is reached is too trivial to be refuted; it is enough to say that fact as well as theory requires that this principle should be embodied in the National Constitution. The Rebel States have repeatedly and grossly outraged it, and it is because life, liberty, and property have been illegally taken away in spite of mere State laws, that the Federal Government is bound to extend equal protection to all citizens. The change in the basis of representation Mr. Browning opposes on the ground that the true basis is aggregate population. "No matter how the elective franchise be disposed of, whether exercised by few or many, all classes of the community are represented." Is this the republicanism of the President? We think it of great matter how the elective franchise is disposed of; we hold that it belongs to the many, and that in countries in which it is exercised by the few, the Government is but an oligarchy. It is pitiful that at a time when the friends of freedom are seeking to extend the franchise, even under the British monarchy, the President of the United States should be ready to decrease it. Mr. Browning succeeds no better in his opposition to the third section of the amendment, and incorrectly says that it "disfranchises the great majority of the educated men of the States which have been in Rebellion, and excludes them from any participation in the State and Federal Governments, and the entire control of the government of those States will be placed in the hands of a meagre majority of the men at all qualified for such control, and they, as a general thing, not of the most intelligent and capable classes." Now, we have published the amendment about seventy times, and yet the Secretary of the Interior does not seem to have read it! It is scarcely necessary to tell our readers that the third section excludes only those who before the Rebellion had taken an oath—"as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State"—to support the Constitution of the United States. Nor is even this disenfranchisement permanent, but a two-thirds vote of Congress may remove it.

But not merely to this amendment, but to all amendments to the Constitution do Mr. Johnson and his Secretary object. Mr. Browning "can see no good to result from the proposed amendments. I see much evil. We had better adhere to the form of government which our fathers gave us. It is in my judgment the most perfect political production of human wisdom and patriotism. For three-quarters of a century it secured us unexampled prosperity, and at the end of that time enabled us to meet and overcome the most stupendous rebellion in the history of nations. Why change it?" Why? Because that very Rebellion taught us that the Constitution was not sufficient protection for the nation. Did not Mr. Buchanan declare that it gave him no power to prevent secession? Is Mr. Browning ignorant that the constitutional right of secession was claimed by every Rebel State, and supported by the Democratic party in the North! Must Mr. Johnson be reminded that the very Rebels he has pardoned scout the idea that they have ever committed treason, and assert that the South has ever been loyal in the proper sense of the term. This stupendous Rebellion, of which Mr. Browning speaks, has changed the nation, and the nation must change its Constitution. We respect the past, but would humbly submit that the American people are not incapable of progress.

France and England—Their Present Attitude Towards the United States.

From the Herald.

The Governments of France and England have lately made a remarkable change in their respective attitudes towards the United States. They are pursuing a course not unlike that pursued by the same powers towards us through all the years of the war, though now they have a widely different object in view. Napoleon and Palmerston, while our hands were full of the great war, summed up their policy with reference to these States by each urging the other to go at us. Each saw that the great republic was then in the extremest danger, and believed that it might be brought to the earth by a timely blow delivered then. Each also wished to see the great republic prostrate; but they were less ambitious of the honor of laying it low than desirous to keep clear of any little mistakes in the matter. So from month to month and year to year they pointed out to one another how feasible the thing was; but their conduct was always controlled by mutual distrust, suspicion, and fear. England had once been drawn into a great war in the East, in which she played merely the game of France and only improved the position of the Emperor Napoleon before the world. Those were not legitimate English objects; the war of the *entente cordiale* was a great blunder. There must not be another such, and therefore England played shy on the question of intervention. France, on the other hand, had been fooled by England. All the Western powers had gone into the Mexican muddle hand in hand, and, England suddenly changing her mind, France had been left in the lurch in that difficulty. So it behooved her to be shy also. And while thus the great Western powers fought shy of one another in our case we put down the Rebellion, and their great opportunity was lost.

Now there is a great change. There is an equal emulation, an equal uneasiness as to each other between these firm allies; but all their eagerness is at present as to who shall go the furthest the other way—who shall bid highest for the amity and friendship of the United States. This summersault dates from the Emperor's latest visit to Biarritz. Just as the Emperor arranged at Biarritz, last year, a reconstruction of Europe, so he initiated this year a rearrangement of his American relations. Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister, was invited thither, and between him and the new French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Moustier, the Emperor proposed the initiatory steps for his final withdrawal from Mexico and the consolidation of friendly relations between France and the United States on a sound treaty basis. Thus was originated that movement for the settlement of the Mexican question over which the State Department at Washington is now busy. And this is but a necessary part of the present legitimate policy of the Emperor of France. It is an extension of the main point in his European programme. By his operations, carried on through Bismark and the Prussian and Italian armies, he broke up the great Northern coalition. Russia, Austria and Prussia, the great combined foes of France, were completely separated from one another. Austria is pushed out of Germany and so crippled for the benefit of Italy, that this last power, the inevitable ally of France, may be fairly played off against her for any emergency. Prussia, elevated to a first-rate power by the consent of France, sees her best interests to be in the West of Europe rather than in the East, and stands on the French frontier as a bulwark, where before she stood as a dangerous and threatening neighbor.

The whole situation is changed for France in the interest of peace and good-will, and a quiet succession of the Napoleonic dynasty. The policy of the Napoleonic dynasty is now indentified with an establishment of nationalities that is most favorable to the lasting peace of Europe, and that fact is everything in favor of the stability of the dynasty. It is now undoubtedly the Emperor's purpose to arrange his American relations as clearly as he has those in Europe, keeping in view always that great main point of the good-will of the world towards the Napoleonic dynasty.

But it is odd to see the alacrity with which England rushes forward on this example. The ardor and gush of her newly formed friendship for us, and the loftiness of the respect with which she is disposed to listen to our merits, are wonderful. If she does not at once come down with her cash and pay the *Alabama* claims, she, at all events, is willing to refer those claims to a commission, even though she once refused to do so, and declared that she would take no further part in that unprofitable discussion. Her most bitter anti-American organs are urging a modification of the British Neutrality laws, admitting in so many words that British law is not just and not what it ought to be. Behold the British lion in the dust of his penitence! But it is hardly strange that England should begin to feel the want of a few friends in the world and to fear that a fast alliance between France and the United States may shut her out from two possible sources of sympathy in the troubles that are gathering around her. With the English people uneasy, discontented, determined on reform, or ready for revolution: with Ireland kept down by force, and Canada at the mercy of the power that England has so abused and insulted, it is time that that once great power modified the arrogance and insolence of her tone towards other nations. It is our turn now, and it is for us to show how different is the conduct of a Government that receives its inspirations from the will of a truly great and free people; and it is for us at the same time to seize the occasion of this favorable disposition of the two powers to settle on a firm national basis all the outstanding points of our European policy.

Our Claims Upon England.

From the Times.

The *Tribune* charges upon the Administration a purpose of forcing the country into a war with England, to divert attention from its political difficulties at home. We attach no sort of consequence to this imputation. It is evidently only one more added to the unscrupulous party endeavors of the day. It is not at all unlikely that our Minister in London may have been instructed to renew upon the new Ministry the demand which he repeatedly made upon that which has just gone out of office, for settlement of our claims for losses by the depredations upon our commerce of ships fitted out for the Rebel service in British ports. The late Ministry declined to admit these claims, and Lord John Russell, in his last letter on the subject, volunteered to say that they would not even be submitted to arbitration. He found an excuse for this in an expression used some two years before in a letter from Mr. Seward; but our Government had never proposed any such reference.

Lord Stanley, the new Foreign Secretary, is known to be desirous of an amicable adjustment of all differences with the United States. In his speech at the Cable banquet, he expressed this sentiment in the strongest terms. But we are not aware that he has taken any steps towards such an adjustment, nor is it quite easy to see how he could do so in the present position of the question. Our Government has never asked that the questions in dispute, or any of them, should be submitted to arbitration, nor could we do so now, after Lord Russell's declaration, with any sort of propriety. Unless we are prepared to abandon those claims altogether, we have nothing left us but to renew the demand for their adjustment. When the reply shall be received, it will then be quite time to determine on the course to be pursued. If we want a war with England, there is very little doubt we can have it. It will not be difficult for a Secretary of State so ingenious as Mr. Seward, so to frame his requisition for payment of claims of which neither the amount nor the justice has yet been conceded, as to drag the two nations into a quarrel. But we can conceive of no adequate motive for such a course, nor do we believe that any portion of our people, except the Fenians, have any desire to see the United States involved in a war with Great Britain.

The London *Herald*, which has been regarded as the organ of the party now represented in the British Ministry, gives us to understand that an effort will be made to put the relations of the two countries on a better footing in one respect. It says:—

"We have reason to believe that a Royal Commission on the neutrality laws will shortly be appointed, with a view to future remedial legislation. The legal, political, and statesmanlike elements will all, we believe, be adequately represented among its members; and our readers may rest assured that when published they will form a sufficient guarantee for the learning, ability, and comprehensiveness of view which the country has a right to require of those by whom so vast and momentous a question is to be considered."

This is an important step, but it is open to the objection of locking the stable-door only after the horse has been stolen. Our interest in the matter now is very different from what it has been during the last five years. It would have been very much to our advantage if the neutrality laws had been such as to *secure* neutrality then; but unfortunately for us, either under them or in spite of them, English "enterprise" was able to do us almost as much injury as English hostility could have inflicted. The mischief has been done. Our commerce was swept from the seas, our merchant ships were burned in mid-ocean; millions of American property were destroyed by steamers built in English dockyards, by English shipbuilders, with English money, armed with English guns, and manned by English seamen, in the teeth of English laws of neutrality. What may be done hereafter does not so much concern us now, as what has thus been done hitherto. Henceforth we hope to be neutrals ourselves, and our interest lies in the enlargement rather than the restriction of the rights and immunities of neutral powers.

But it is very important to both countries that we have some amicable adjustment of questions growing out of damage already inflicted upon our commerce by English subjects, in violation of the laws of neutrality. We do not believe our Government intends or desires to press these demands in any hostile temper, or with any other purpose than to secure to our people what is justly and manifestly their due. They have suffered severe losses under circumstances which give them *prima facie* a strong claim upon the English Government. They are entitled to have that claim fairly considered, in a friendly spirit and with a purpose of equitable dealing, and to have it settled on the basis of justice and of right. More than that our Government cannot require, and to less than that we are very sure they will not submit.

The Vote of New York City.

From the World.

The *Tribune* and the radical press generally are constantly charging that there is a large illegal vote polled at every election in this city. They would have the public believe that there is no such legal vote in this metropolis as recorded. Never was there a more unjustifiable accusation made against the voters of this city. We have never yet polled the full legal vote of Manhattan Island, or anywhere near it. We have at no time given as large a vote, in accordance with our population, as the other cities of the Union. The vote in Boston, as well as in Philadelphia, is much larger, in proportion to the population, than that of New York. If the charge of illegal voting applies anywhere, it is against puritanical Boston and radical Philadelphia.

Boston, with a population of two hundred thousand, polls a vote of over thirty thousand, or one vote for every six and a fraction of inhabitants. Philadelphia, with a population of a little over six hundred thousand, polls a vote of over one hundred and three thousand, or one in six of her population. Now New York, with her million of inhabitants, has never yet given a vote of one hundred and ten thousand, or one in nine of her population. These figures speak for themselves, and show the utter falsity of the radical charges.

If the vote in the city of New York were in the same ratio to the inhabitants as that of Philadelphia, we would poll a vote of one hundred and sixty-five thousand. If it were in the same ratio as that of Boston, then it would reach one hundred and forty-five thousand. We ask every candid man whether these facts do not prove that it is the radical strongholds that poll the illegal vote and not New York. The above calculation is made on the basis that New York city contains one million souls. But even admitting that there are only eight hundred thousand inhabitants here, as claimed by the radicals, then our vote, to be in the same ratio as Philadelphia, should reach one hundred and thirty-five thousand. It therefore follows that this metropolis, after making due allowance for the alien population, should poll at least one hundred and twenty-five thousand, and not record one illegal vote at that.

The fact is, that the full vote of this city has never been recorded. In 1864, when our vote reached its highest figure, hundreds were unable to get their votes in, owing to the want of polling-places. In nearly every precinct in the upper wards of the city, a long line of voters stood waiting their turn when the polls were closed. The Registry law was concocted by the radicals, not to prevent illegal voting, but to throw such obstacles in the way of the people that the legal votes cannot be polled. They never propose a registry law for those cities where they have a majority, notwithstanding they poll a larger vote in proportion to the population than here. If the radicals succeed in this State, it will be by depriving our citizens of their constitutional privilege, by excluding legal voters from the ballot-box. That they intend to do this, is manifest by their constant chatter about illegal voting.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmw3m

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock at *par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

8 30

☞ PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
HARRISBURG October 24, 1866

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent. and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent. Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg until 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1866.

Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion, advantageous to the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
10 25 2w Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, October 16 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe, resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torrey, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on MONDAY, the 5th November at 1 o'clock P. M.

10 23 11t A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—

By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

8 6§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

COTTON AND FLAX

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES' Alley

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,
7 23] S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
810§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

TRIUMPHS OF
MARVIN'S SAFE.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.

WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.,

DEAR SIR:—At the late terrible Fire on Middle street, which destroyed our Banking House, we had two of your safes. One of them was removed, and we were moving the other, when we were directed to leave the office as an adjoining building was about being blown up. The entire row of buildings was consumed, but on opening the Safe we had the satisfaction of finding everything inside perfect.

We can cheerfully recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of your make which were in the same fire, both of which preserved the books and papers that were in them.

Yours respectfully,
DISOSWAY, GUION & Co.,
Bankers.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.

WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.

DEAR SIR:—I had at my store one of your safes. My building situated on Middle street, was consumed in the late terrible conflagration.

I am pleased to say, on opening the safe, every book and paper was found to be in perfect order.

A more intense fire could scarcely be conceived of.

Yours truly, JOHN DILWORTH & Co.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.

WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.

DEAR SIR:—One of your safes stood a most severe trial in my store at the late fire on Middle street.

My store was situated in a row of large wooden buildings, the burning of which made a most intense heat. The trial was severe, but the safe came out victorious.

On opening it, every book and paper was found in a perfect state of preservation.

Very respectfully, L. BAER.

THE BEST INSURANCE
DRY SAFES,
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.

Twenty-five years experience. Call and examine.

MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND No. 265 BROADWAY New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry.
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. 10 17 wsm1m
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

EVANS & WATSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

EAST
OR
DELAWARE SIDE!
Delaware Side! Delaware Side!
THE STATEN ISLAND
Fancy Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.

The stand occupied by us the past Seven years.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY!
With the advantages of an experience of nearly
FIFTY YEARS ON STATEN ISLAND,
And facilities arranged regardless of expense, we may justly claim to be, as we intend to remain,
THE MODEL DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICA!

Ladies Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, etc., Dyed successfully. All styles of Ladies' Dresses cleaned without being ripped.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,
Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, etc., dyed or cleaned
WITHOUT RIPPING!

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street, New York.
No. 718 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.
10 3 1mrp

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side).
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 752 BROADWAY New York.
No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
T. J. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf2m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

27 GAS STOVES! 27
THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES
WILL HEAT
Your Offices, Parlors, Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Rooms,
AT
LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.

They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them, at G. W. LOOMIS',
10 9 1m] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
wim§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
American and Geneva.

We call special attention to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,
816§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.
Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 18 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 1§

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. [5 26

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 526§

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.
A SPECIALTY.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.
No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,

Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated
825 smw6m]
RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW UNITED STATES WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4 and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
21 No. 114 MARKET Street.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75
H. DIXON
4 18wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 9 21 3m 1
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.
DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Wholesale Grocers
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 7 3

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 2§rp]

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m]

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. [2 1

WANTED,
NOVEMBER COUPONS,
FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID, AT
JAY COOKE & CO'S.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.
10 8 t10 31

DAVIES & BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5 20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper, and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

5-20 COUPONS
DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS,
9 6 1f5] No. 110 South THIRD Street.

GENCE.

gence see Fifth Page.]

OF CITY COUNCILS.—A City Councils was held yes-

.—Mr. Bumm presented an invi- Messrs. Cramp & Sons to Councils, to be present at the launch of the Boat next Thursday.

. Van Cleve nominated Mortimer M. Johnson as Messenger of Select Council. The nominations were closed, and Mr. Johnson was unanimously elected, sworn in, and assumed at once the duties of his position.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Girard Estates, presented a report stating that Needles & Co. had made a proposition to lease, for five years, the property at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Chesnut streets, at an annual rent of $6000, and that an agreement had been entered into with the firm at the rate stated. The tenant agrees to make extensive alterations and improvements, such as will fit the premises for a first-class dry goods store, by extending the building two stories high to the depth of the lot, 140 feet, in a substantial manner—the cost of the improvement, provided the sum shall not exceed $15,000, to be reimbursed to the tenant in equal allowances from each payment of rent, so that the property will realize the net revenue of $2500 per annum, in addition to the improvement.

The Committee has also received propositions for the other two vacant properties in Girard Row, provided the alterations are made without delay. For one of them $4500 per annum is offered.

The report recommends an ordinance leasing the properties mentioned, Nos. 1113 and 1123 Chesnut street, at $4500 per annum. The rent agreed upon, $4500 is an advance of $400 per annum on the amount offered some time ago. The report was agreed to.

Mr. King submitted the following:—

Whereas, The Philadelphia City Gas Trust is a public institution, by which a large amount of money is controlled and expended; and

Whereas, The tax-payers and gas consumers are those upon whom the burden of the expense of such institution necessarily devolves and therefore they should have full knowledge of the transactions, business, and management of said Trust; and

Whereas, It has been, and is now, the practice of the said Trust to transact their business and manage their affairs privately, and with closed doors, in contravention with the interests of said tax-payers and gas consumers, and with the spirit of republicanism; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Law be and they are hereby instructed to report a bill, to be transmitted to the Legislature, with a request for its passage as a law, which shall require all meetings of the said Gas Trust to be publicly held and all business and transactions of said Trust to be open and subject to the investigation and criticism of the tax-payers and citizens of Philadelphia.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Law.

A message from the Mayor was received, inclosing the following communication:—

PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, October 18, 1866.—Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in transmitting you the following resolution, adopted this day at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce:—

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce tender to the city of Philadelphia, as a free gift, the old William Penn Mansion, situated on their lot, corner of Second and Gothic streets; provided the city will agree to remove the same, and place it for preservation on the grounds of Fairmount Park.

In common with the great majority of their fellow-citizens, the members of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce feel desirous that this venerable mansion should be preserved in perpetual remembrance of the great founder of our State, whose memory must ever be cherished by all Pennsylvanians. They would therefore solicit your interest in the subject, and request you to present their proposal to the city authorities, with the hope that it may meet their favorable consideration.

Very respectfully yours, JOSEPH S. PEROT,
President Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

Referred to the Committee on City Property.

Mr. King offered a resolution instructing the City Controller to sign warrants to the amount of $1265·08 in favor of Major D. P. Weaver, City Commissioner, which was passed.

A few bills from Common Council were concurred in, when the Chamber adjourned.

Common Branch.—Several communications and petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. Fox, the resolution of instruction to the Committee of the Girard Estate was read.

Mr. Fox said, for the purpose of having this matter settled in one way or another, I move its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Harper repeated what he had said on the previous Thursday.

Mr. Fox replied, stating his reason for offering the resolution was to elicit a definite and decisive action. The committee had examined all the facts of the case thoroughly and closely during an investigation of nearly five hours, and came to the conclusion that their action in the case was for the very best interests of the Girard Estate. As one of the members of that committee, he felt he had done his whole duty.

Mr. Bardsley sent up and had read the following:—

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia:—The undersigned respectfully represent that they are tenants of the Girard Estate city property. They were formerly supplied with power from the *Evening Bulletin*, but that on the occupancy of that building by Jay Cooke & Co., they were deprived of power; that they applied to William W. Harding to furnish them with power; that at their united earnest request new steam boilers were erected by him, and power connections have been made throughout his building, and extending from No. 308 Chesnut street, on the west side, to No. 114 S. Third street, on the east; that power has been regularly supplied to us by him; that the ability to obtain power from the *Inquirer* office is a great convenience to the undersigned in carrying on their several occupations; and that the removal of the proprietor of the *Inquirer* will be a matter of very serious inconvenience and loss to us. If steam-power is not furnished to us we would be compelled to abandon our rooms and seek others where we could obtain it, and the rental value to the city of our premises would be greatly decreased. The temporary interruption in the supply of power, during the removal, would cause us a loss exceeding our rent, even if any new tenant would encounter the expense and inconvenience of putting up and maintaining a steam engine and boilers.

We believe that the interest of the Girard Estate will be greatly advanced by allowing William W. Harding to remain in the building at present occupied by him.

We therefore pray your honorable bodies to leave undisturbed our arrangements for obtaining steam power, and we will ever pray.

CARROW, THIBAULT & CO.,
REESE & PETERS,
WATTS & BUTLER,
Manufacturing Jewellers.
TALMAGE BROTHERS,
Book Binders.
MCLAUGHLIN BROTHERS,
JAMES B. CHANDLER,
Printers.

Mr. Bardsley—My reasons for calling this resolution up was that we might have it definitely settled. I think it important that it should be settled one way or the other. This is my sole reason for calling it up, notwithstanding what the gentleman from the Eighth Ward has said. It is our duty to settle it.

I disagree with the gentleman from the Eighth about this building. We have examined all the facts of the case—the Committee have examined it thoroughly, and have discussed it. We had all the facts connected with it brought before us without saying anything against the parties or neighbors. After the deliberation of four or five hours we came to the conclusion that we considered it our duty to rent the building for a certain sum of money. It seems to me, when we put all the circumstances together, that there must be a motive. I think the interests of the estate would be better protected by allowing the present occupant of the building to remain.

Mr. Simpson.—Being a member of the joint committee, I feel that my position there requires, probably, some little vindication. I voted with the majority of that committee on this motion, and I would here state that in all the committees I have ever been on in the city of Philadelphia, I never saw one that attended to its duties more faithfully. Now in regard to No. 304 Chesnut street. We have discussed this matter thoroughly.

For the interest of the estate we raised the rent on the *Bulletin* building about 85 per cent. last year; on Peterson's 100 per cent. We have also raised Mr. Harding's rent 100 per cent.: as much any tenant. We raised the rent of the building of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH from $1500 to $3500 a year. I am satisfied that the decision of the Committee, in raising the rent from $2000 to $4000, asked as large an increase as we have made.

Mr. Krupp made a *few rambling* remarks appertaining to the liability of men to err, hard roads to travel, etc. He also said that with the assistance of his author, that he meant to do something or other; and he concluded his *very interesting sermon* by informing the Committee that he hoped he had not hurt their toes—and finally wound up by quoting a beautiful couplet:

"Many men of many minds,
Many birds of many kinds."

Calls were made for the question, and the vote being taken *viva voce*, the resolution of instruction was postponed indefinitely, almost unanimously, there being but two or three dissenting voices.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution that the Committee on Law be instructed to inquire what real estate in the city of Philadelphia now exempt from the payment of municipal taxes, either by general or special laws, should bear its portion of the city tax, and to report an act for presentation to the next Legislature for the repeal of such laws of exemption as they shall deem unwise and unjust to the tax paying citizens. Referred to Committee on Law.

The same gentleman offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to have an act authorizing and empowering the Councils of Philadelphia to levy a special tax upon the fire insurance companies located in the city, and upon foreign companies having agencies located therein, for the support and maintenance of the Fire Department of Philadelphia. Also empowering Councils to make appropriations to any corporation or corporations owning and maintaining fire engines, hose, and other apparatus, and using the same for extinguishing fires. Referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Hetzel offered a resolution requesting the Commissioner of City Property to report to Councils what Spring Garden Hall and the hall at Frankford road and York streets are rented for per annum, and whether there are vacant rooms in the buildings. Agreed to.

A resolution offered by Mr. Marcer, requesting the city estimates for the year 1867, was agreed to.

Bills from Select Council were read and concurred in, and the Chamber adjourned.

A HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL TO W. HEPWORTH DIXON, ESQ.—Mr. Dixon, who is the editor of the *Athenæum*, and has written many popular works, is stopping in this city on his tour through the United States. A splendid banquet was given to him at the Continental last Tuesday, at which many of our most distinguished citizens were present. Mr. Dixon was introduced by Mayor McMichael, who presided, and made a speech in glowing eulogy of his reception, and to the power and glory of this country.

Speeches were made praising Mr. Dixon for his manly defense of the memory of William Penn, and also referring to the history of his descendants. A number of toasts were given and suitable responses made, and the party adjourned at a late hour, in the best of spirits. Altogether the entertainment was a splendid success.

WATER IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—The Committee on Water of Councils visited the Twenty-fourth Ward on Wednesday, for the purpose of examining into a proposition made by the Chief Engineer to enlarge the reservoir now being built. The ordinance authorizing the extension of the works in this ward provides for a reservoir of a capacity of 25,000,000 gallons, and it is now proposed to enlarge it to the capacity of 200,000,000 gallons, so as to afford an ample supply of water to all parts of the city during the time of the greatest demand. To connect this new reservoir with the Spring Garden and Fairmount Works, about 4000 feet of 30-inch main would be required. The additional cost to the city to make this improvement would be about $125,000. The subject will be reported to Councils for their action.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN HOMESTEAD.—Yesterday a touching scene was witnessed at the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in West Philadelphia. Twenty-two orphans, male and female, children of soldiers killed in the war, arrived there in charge of the matron of the Soldiers' Orphan Homestead at Gettysburg, to take the cars for that place. Most of them were accompanied by their mothers, and the parting showed, in a striking manner, the strength of their maternal feelings. The oldest of the orphans is about thirteen years, the youngest four years of age. The Homestead has not yet been formally inaugurated, but the ceremonies will take place in a short time.

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.—Patrick Lafferty, keeper of a public house in Fifteenth street, below Shippen, and Hugh W. Keenan were before United States Commissioner Sergeant yesterday on the charge of removing a still, material from which to distil whisky, and other articles, after they had been seized by a revenue officer. The witness was Erasmus J. Berger, who was bound over on the day previous for distilling without a license. He testified that after the visit of the revenue officer, he heard, at 2 o'clock in the morning, a noise in the lower part of the house, and upon going down stairs he saw the defendants. At daylight the still and other property was discovered to have been removed improperly. The accused were bound over for trial.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING A SAFE.—Daniel Drane was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having been concerned in blowing open and robbing the safe at the coal office of John W. Clarkson & Co., No. 2040 Market street. The policeman who made the arrest testified that the accused had been seen about the office under such circumstances as induced the belief of his guilt.

Mr. Clarkson testified that the office was broken into a few nights ago, the safe blown open, and $65 in cash, a promissory note, and a saving-fund book stolen therefrom. He could not identify defendant as having been seen about the place. Drane was committed, in default of $3000, for a further hearing.

THE ROXBOROUGH WATER WORKS.—The boiler and engine-house at Flat Rock Dam, for the Roxborough Water Works, will soon be completed, the boiler-house being already under roof. The work of putting the Cornish beam engine in place will be commenced as soon as the building is completed. This engine will be a very massive one, the beam itself weighing 30 tons. The steam cylinder has a bore of 72 inches and 10 feet stroke, and will weigh 8 tons.

A HOMICIDE.—James Hughes, a laborer on the farm of William Massey, at Germantown, had a quarrel with one Robert Little, on Saturday last, and blows followed. Hughes was struck with a club in the hands of Little, and was so badly injured that he died yesterday. As soon as Little discovered that the blow was likely to terminate fatally, he ran off, and has not yet been arrested. Coroner Taylor will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. Frank Russell, pastor, was organized last Sabbath in the hall, Ridge avenue, below Jefferson street. Rev. L. W. Hart, of Brooklyn, preached the sermon, and gave the right hand to the pastor. This church enters upon its work with the promise of usefulness.

SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM.—The Kershow Model Farm of 250 acres, situated on the Rope Ferry, or Passyunk road, in the Twenty-seventh Ward, was sold yesterday at auction by Mr. Herkness, for $39,500. The attendance was very large.

BOY RUN OVER.—Albert Stineger, eight years old, was run over by a furniture car yesterday, at Second and Willow streets, and had one of his wrists broken. He was taken to his residence, No. 19 Franklin place.

REPORT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The expenses of the Police Department for 1867, estimated by the Mayor, and yesterday submitted to Councils, are:—

Salaries of Mayor, Clerks, and Messengers..	$8,880
" Chief of Police and Detectives and Fire Marshal	4 850
" 7 High Constables, 8 Detectives, 18 Lieutenants, 38 Sergeants....	61 389
" 776 Policemen	565 340
Uniforms for 738 Policemen	29 520
Repairs to stations and furniture	1 800
Cleansing Station Houses	3 800
Conveyance of prisoners	6 023
Meals and medical attendance	1,000
Bedding	300
Badges, rattles, buttons, maces, and belts...	700
Stoves and heaters, and repairs to same	400
Fuel	3,500
Incidentals	1 600
Stationery and printing	1 500
Arrest and conviction of offenders	1 000
Expenses in procuring evidence	500
" " pursuit of criminals	500
Capturing and killing canines	1,000
Ice at stations	400
Rent of Chesnut Hill Station House	75
Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph:—	
Salary of Superintendent and assistants...	2 600
Repairs	2,000
Keeping horse and wagon	325
Batteries and acids	2,000
Stationery and printing	400
Incidentals	200
Painting telegraph poles	600
	$701,952

THE SURVEYOR'S ESTIMATES.—The Appropriations asked for by the Surveyor's Department for 1867 are:—

Salaries Chief Engineer and Surveyor, clerks and draughtsmen	$13 300
Stationery	400
Record books and blanks	2 600
Cleaning office and carriage hire	850
Salaries of twelve District Surveyors	6,000
Advertising	250
Line Regulations, First Survey District	4,000
Survey and map of Delaware front, in the First District	800
Line and regulations, Second District	1,200
" " Third "	600
Survey and map of Delaware front, Sixth District	1,100
Lines and grades in Manayunk	600
" " Eighth Survey District	500
" " Ninth "	1,500
" " Tenth "	1,000
Balance due on plan of Bristol Township...	71
Survey and map of the Delaware front of the Twelfth District	700
Due on plan 199 of the First Ward	125
" 211 " "	525
" of First Ward for an arbitrary low water line	1 007
New surveys that may be ordered in 1867...	3 000
Corner-stones	300
Examination of sewers for office record	200
Preparing descriptions of properties for city claims	100
Surveys for Registry Bureau	2,000
Total	$39,228

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The fifty-first anniversary of the Sunday Schools of the First Baptist Church was celebrated last evening at the church, Broad and Arch streets. The edifice was crowded in every part. The pulpit platform was handsomely decorated with natural flowers, flags, etc. After a chant by the pupils, the Rev. Mr. Cooper offered up an eloquent invocation, which was followed by singing an appropriate hymn. The Rev. Dr. Boardman officiated in prayer. During the evening Master Hallie Kennedy, of the infant school, recited an original piece, with the title, "What shall we do with the little ones?" Master Clarence Kennedy, of the same school, also recited an original piece. The singing by the pupils throughout the exercises was of an admirable character. The report of the Superintendent contained the following statistics of the schools:—

Main School, 274 scholars; Infant Department, 75; Boardman Mission School, 120; total, 471 scholars. Attached to the schools are the following officers:—Superintendents, 3; Assistants, 4; Teachers, etc., 53. The teachers and scholars have raised, during the current year, for benevolence, $3074·57. The Mission School was commenced January 29, 1864, by eight teachers and twenty scholars, in a room of the Public School on Federal street, below Twelfth. The school now numbers 120 scholars.

RELIEF FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE.—There was a meeting of an association of Friends for the relief of colored freedmen held at the Arch Street Meeting House, last evening. They discussed the measures necessary to relieve the poor and destitute of the colored race during the coming winter. Urgent appeals were prepared, calling on our citizens for aid. The Society has engaged thirty-six teachers for the freedmen, and has accepted several buildings from Government to be fitted up for school purposes.

It was suggested that the Society had peculiar opportunities for assisting the colored men, as the motives of the Friends were recognized and appreciated by the people of the South, and hence the same hostility exhibited towards others was not shown to this association. It was decided to appoint a committee to prepare an address to the members of the Society within the yearly meeting, and the former committee on subscriptions was requested to assist the Executive Board in reaching the members of the association and soliciting funds.

PROBABLE INFANTICIDE.—The body of an infant, newly born, was found in the Schuylkill at Fairmount yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.............LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7·45.
THIS EVENING,
SECOND TIME IN THIS CITY.
GREAT SUCCESS
of the beautiful Drama, in four acts, by Dion Boucicault, Esq., entitled
JANET PRIDE.
JANET PRIDE.
JANET PRIDE.
JANET PRIDE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 27.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY, October 31,
First appearance of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
THE FAST FAMILY.
GREAT SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES
THE FAST FAMILY A FURORE.
TO NIGHT (Friday) October 26,
BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
Eleventh representation of
THE FAST FAMILY,
with its grand scenery and great cast
MRS. JOHN DREW AS THE RICH WIDOW.
aided by the Full Company.
To conclude with the great farce,
A THUMPING LEGACY.
In Rehearsal, "WOMEN WILL TALK."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 26,
ELEVENTH NIGHT AND BENEFIT OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
ATTRACTIVE DOUBLE BILL.
EDWIN BOOTH IN TWO PARTS,
SHYLOCK, in Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, and DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN, in the popular drama of that name.

Mr. J. B. ROBERTS..............as	Bassiano.
Mr. BARTON HILL..............as	Gratiano.
Miss SUSAN DENIN..............as	Portia.

Saturday—EDWIN BOOTH as the STRANGER.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
BENEFIT OF MISS KATE FISHER.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 26,
THE YOUNG ACTRESS,
EL NINO EDDIE AND MAZEPPA.
SATURDAY—LAST MAZEPPA MATINEE. It

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29¼ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-NIGHT ERNANI,
WITH AN UNAPPROACHABLY GREAT CAST.
FOR THIS OCCASION ONLY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 26 at 8,
ONLY NIGHT OF VERDI'S MASTERWORK,
ERNANI,
WITH NEW AND MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES,
and an incomparably great cast, including
The highly successful Lyric Tragedienne,
SEÑORA CARMEN POCH,
in her great character of Leonora;
SIGNOR MAZZOLENI,
in his celebrated role of Ernani;
SIGNOR BELLINI,
in his renowned character of Carlo V;
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI,
in his unequaled character of Silva
CONDUCTOR..........CARL BERGMANN.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 27, at 2,
GRAND MATINEE.
By universal desire, the new Comic Opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
with its inimitably great cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG,
MISS FANNY STOCKTON, SIG. TESTA,
GIORGIO RONCONI,
SIG BELLINI SIG. ANTONUCCI
Admission to the Matinee to all parts of the House,
ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

On MONDAY EVENING, October 29,
only night of Gounod's celebrated Opera,
FAUST, FAUST,
which will be produced in a style never before approached in Philadelphia with
ENTIRELY NEW AND COSTLY DRESSES,
APPOINTMENTS AND PROPERTIES,
MILITARY BANDS,
INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
GORGEOUS MISE EN SCENE,
and the following most extraordinary cast
UNEQUALLED ON THE OPERATIC STAGE;
MISS C. L. KELLOGG
in her unrivalled character of Marguerita;
SIGNOR MAZZOLENI,
for the first and only time in his great role of Faust;
MAD'LLE. STELLA BONHEUR,
as Siebel (her first appearance in Philadelphia).
SIGNOR BELLINI
in order to give strength to the cast, has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentin.
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI,
in his great character of Mephistophiles;
SIGNOR FOSSATI,
in the role of Wagner.

The sale of tickets for any of the above-named performances commences
THIS MORNING,
at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, No 632 Chesnut street, corner Seventh.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—
BATEMAN CONCERTS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 26,
FIFTH CONCERT OF THE SEASON.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
THE FAREWELL PROGRAMME
Duo—"Un segreto" (Cenerentola)..........Rossini.
Signori FERRANTI and FORTUNA.
Solo, Violin—Last movement of Concerto, Mendelssohn.
Mr. CARL ROSA.
Cavatina—Don Magnifico..........Rossini.
Signor FERRANTI.
Romanza—"La mia Letizia" (Lombardi)..........Verdi.
Signor BRIGNOLI.
Cavatina—"Bel raggio" (Semiramide)..........Rossini.
Madame PAREPA.
Fantasia, Piano-forte—(Midsummer Night's Dream) Liszt.
Mr. S B MILLS.
Romanza—"Eri tu" (Ballo in Maschera)..........Verdi.
Signor FORTUNA.
Duo "Per valli"..........Bangini.
Madame PAREPA and Signor BRIGNOLI
Solo, Violin—1. Evening Song; 2. Caprice Fantastique. Schumann.
Mr. CARL ROSA.
Ballad—"Good-bye, Sweetheart"..........J. L Hatton
Signor BRIGNOLI.
Song—"By-and-by"..........Clarisel.
Madame PAREPA.
Solo, Piano-forte—"Murmuring Fountain"..........Mills.
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
Duo—"Quanto amore" (L'Elisir)..........Donizetti.
Madam PAREPA and Signor FERRANTI.
CONDUCTOR..........Mr J. L. HATTON
The Grand Piano used at these Concerts is from the celebrated manufactory of STEINWAY & SONS, New York.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION..........ONE DOLLAR
Reserved Seats, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA, may be had at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, daily, from 9 A M to 5 P. M. It

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.

Lessee	Mr. J. K. MURPHY
Stage Manager	ROBERT JONES
Business Agent	J. C. McCORMACK

The Management respectfully announce that this popular establishment having been entirely
REMODELLED, DECORATED, AND UPHOLSTERED,
WILL OPEN FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
Will Open for the Fall and Winter Season,
Will Open for the Fall and Winter Season,
Will Open for the Fall and Winter Season,
With a full and efficient Company, selected from the principal Theatres in the country, and comprising among its members the names of
MR. J. DELAFIELD,
MR. J. DELAFIELD,
MR. J. DELAFIELD,
MR. J. DELAFIELD,
MR. J. DELAFIELD,
from the London and Provincial Theatres—his first appearance in this country.
MR. F. WREN, MR. D. REILLEY,
MR. CHIPP, MR. P. BYRNE,
MR. PIKEMAN, MR. J. DURIVAGE,
Messrs. BRELSFORD, ST. CLAIR, LEWIS ROBERTS, SMITH, and ROBERT JONES.
MISS IMOGENE TRACEY,
MISS VIOLA PLUNKETT,
MRS. H. P. GRATTAN,
MISS FANNY THOMPSON,
The fascinating Danseuse,
MISS NELLIE VALE,
MISS J. DURIVAGE,
and a Corps de Ballet, consisting of
MISSES KATE HAMILTON,
HATTIE HENDERSON,
CLARK, ASTEN, WESNER, GALLAGHER, BARRIS, Etc. Etc.
A SPLENDID ORCHESTRA
has also been engaged under the direction of
MR. A. S. HERZER.

Scenic Artist	Mr. A. Wiser
Machinist	Mr. W. R. Murphy
Property Man	Mr. Nugent
Prompter	Mr. Roberts
Gas Engineer	Mr. P. Hess

The Management are pleased to announce an engagement with the celebrated Artiste,
MISS ANNIE HOWE,
from the London Theatres, who will make her first appearance in America on
SATURDAY EVENING, October 27,
in the great sensational Drama entitled
THE BETTING BOY'S CAREER.

ROWLEY FRANKS, the Betting Boy	Miss ANNIE HOWE
COLONEL LYLE	Mr. I. DELAFIELD
Stable Joe	Mr. F. Wren
Green Coatman	Mr. J. Durivage
Martin Robb	Mr. D. Reiley
Old Frank	Mr. Chipp
Stephen	P. Byrne
Milton	Brelsford
Sir Thomas Hall	St. Clair
Policeman	Lewis
Judge	Pikeman
Dolde	Miss Imogene Tracey
Mrs. Franks	Mrs. H. P. Grattan
Nellie Lyle	Viola Plunkett
Miss Franks	Jenny Thompson

Officers, Gamblers, etc.
During the evening the Orchestra will execute several selections from popular composers.
ETHIOPIAN MEDLEY DANCE,
MISS FANNY THOMPSON
The performance will conclude with the screaming farce called
SWIGG'S MISHAPS.

Rosette (with song)	Miss Imogene Tracey
Dame Gibb	Mrs. H P Grattan
Swigg	Mr. F. Wren
Walter	Mr. P. Byrne
Ballie	Brelsford

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquet	30 cents
Orchestra Chairs	50 cents
Gallery	15 cents
Private Boxes	$3 and $5
Single seats in Private Box	75 cents

Doors open at 7 P. M., and the curtain will rise precisely at ¾ to 8.
The Box Office will be open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. where seats may be secured
An efficient police force has been engaged, and the strictest order will be enforced.
In preparation
ANOTHER SENSATION DRAMA. 10 25

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 18¼

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.

Terms for Instruction, 6 months	$8·00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months	$5·00

For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

AMUSEMENTS.

THE RUGGLES GEMS.—
A new and beautiful collection of these famous works of art for the Parlor Boudoir Drawing-room and Gallery now on view and for sale at
ASHMEAD & EVANS',
10 22mwf6t* No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

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RUBBER PAINT.
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N. B.—State Rights for sale. [10 23 tuths2m

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—
By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at GEORGE W. POWELL'S, No. 129 N. FRONT Street, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, November 3, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—
2 barrels of WHISKY, 2 COPPER STILLS complete, SINGLINGS Etc.
Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, which will remain on the premises where the several lots now are as follows viz.:—
HUGH QUIGG, BEDFORD Street above Eighteenth, 1 COPPER STILL, HOGSHEADS Etc.
JOHN DOUGHERTY, BEDFORD Street, above Eighteenth, 1 TIN STILL, SINGLINGS Etc.
BARNEY MORRIS, back of No. 2225 PINE Street, 1 COPPER STILL AND WORM, HOGSHEADS Etc.
JOHN FRID, N. W. corner of TWENTY-SECOND and NAUDAIN Streets, 1 COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc.
HUGH GALLAGHER, back of No. 2135 LOMBARD Street, 1 COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc.
MICHAEL FRIEL, back of No. 2140 LOMBARD Street, 1 COPPER STILL, MOLASSES, Etc.
Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above mentioned, two days previous to the sale.
P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, October 25, 1866. 10 26fmw6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—
By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at GEORGE POWELL'S, No. 129 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—
3 barrels WHISKY, 3 barrels SINGLINGS, and 6 hogsheads MOLASSES.
Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, which will remain on the premises where the several lots now are, as follows, viz.:—
— COLLINS', WYOMING Street, above Fifteenth, below Shippen, 1 COPPER STILL, EMPTY HOGSHEADS, Etc.
HARRY McNICHOLS', SIXTEENTH Street, below Carpenter, 1 COPPER STILL, Etc., and EIGHTEENTH and MONTROSE Streets, 1 COPPER STILL, EMPTY HOGSHEADS, Etc.
H. J. SWEENEY'S, SEVENTEENTH Street, below Carpenter, 1 COPPER STILL, PUMP, HOSE, HOGSHEADS, Etc.
DEVID'S, SEVENTEENTH Street, above Washington, 2 COPPER STILLS, WORMS, HOGSHEADS, Etc.
EDWARD S. GORMAN'S, S. E. corner of SEVENTEENTH and CATHARINE Streets, 2 COPPER STILLS, WORMS, HOGSHEADS, Etc.
Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above-mentioned two days previous to the sale.
P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1866. 10 24wim6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—
By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at GEORGE POWELL'S, No. 129 N. FRONT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, October 30, 1866, at 11 A. M., one HORSE and WAGON, two barrels WHISKY, one STILL, COPPER WORM, etc. The horse and wagon may be seen at WALTON'S Livery Stable, No. 1237 N. ELEVENTH Street, above Girard Avenue.
P. C. ELLMAKER
U. S. Marshal, Eastern District of Pennsylvania
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1866. [10 22 mwf6t

WALL PAPERS.

PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES
AT WHOLESALE.
40 *IN. PLAINS*,
FINE DECORATIONS,
BORDER MOULDINGS,
STAMP GILTS,
ENGLISH SATINS,
BLANKS, ETC.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
R. T. HAZZARD,
10 6 mws3m No. 819 ARCH Street.

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BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
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BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TRIPLE PLATE.
MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
MEAD & CO.,
10 1mws3mrp No. 910 CHESNUT STREET

SLATE MANTELS!
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
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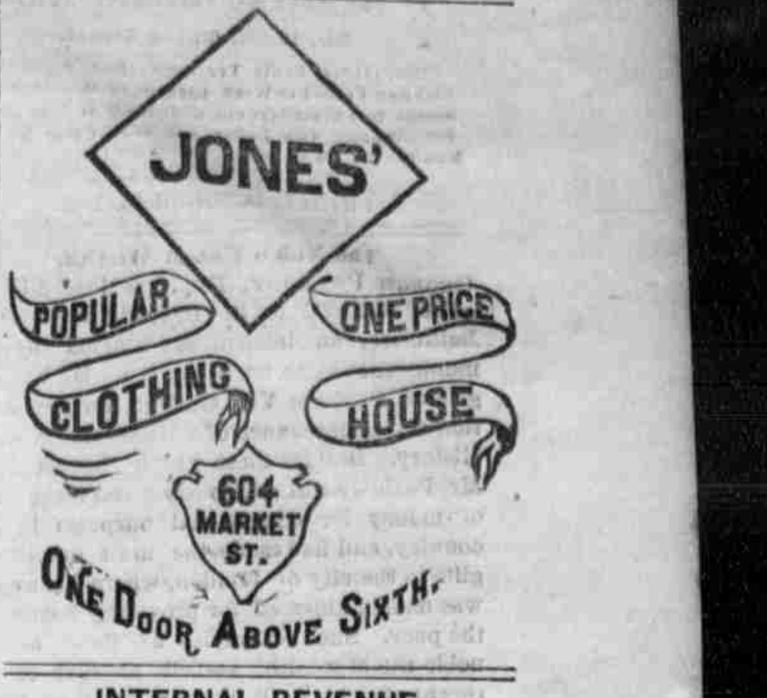

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1866.

The Noble Use of Wealth.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., has just added a gift of $500,000 to the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, an institution founded by his munificence some ten years ago. He has also given $150,000 to Yale College, for the erection and maintenance of a Museum of Natural History. Besides these recent benefactions, Mr. Peabody had previously given large sums of money for educational purposes in this country, and had made the most munificent gifts to the city of London, where his wealth was mainly amassed, for providing homes for the poor. Such examples as these of the noble use of wealth, as well as that of the recent offer by A. T. Stewart, of New York, of one million of dollars for the erection of tenement-houses for the poor in that city, will constitute precedents, we trust, which will not be without future imitators.

How much more praiseworthy, in every respect, is such a use of wealth, than that which lavishes it upon personal or family pride! They to whom Providence has committed great wealth are in a position to accomplish much for their fellow-men. They can set on foot enterprises of benevolence, which will be doing a good work for humanity long after they shall have passed away. "Their works do follow them." Who can estimate the benefit which posterity may derive from the building of a college, the founding of a university, the establishment of a library, the endowment of a museum, the building of comfortable homes for the masses of a great city, and works of similar benevolence? How much more noble such a use of money than that which we sometimes behold!

It is an encouraging feature of our times that these great benefactions are becoming so common. We trust that the minds of our men of wealth may be still more generally turned to this subject. There are numberless ways in which they might do great good to the public with their wealth. In our own city, for instance, how much might be done for the education of the people in all branches of natural history, by taking our Academy of Natural Sciences, with its already splendid collection of materials, and endowing it, even to the extent of Mr. Peabody's recent gift for a similar purpose to Yale! Would, too, that some of our rich men might imitate in this city the example of Peter Cooper in New York, and give us an institute modelled after that to which he has given his name. The fields for efforts of this kind are numerous and inviting. There are splendid opportunities for men to link their names with enterprises which will be proud monuments to them when they are gone. He who lives only for himself, or for his own little circle, when Providence has given him the means of doing great good, and of reaching out far and wide with his wealth, is an "unfaithful steward" of his Lord's goods, and will certainly not be cherished in grateful remembrance by his fellow-men.

"The Doctor that Would be a Duke."

WE had thought that the days of miracles were passed, and that since the opening of the Christian era the dead did not arise from their graves and walk upon the earth. We were mistaken. The clearest case of resurrection has come under our notice. Dr. Gwin, ex-Senator from California, and more recently Viceroy, or something else, in Mexico, has reappeared upon the stage of the republic, and arrived in Boston yesterday, in company with Prince Murat. The adventures of Gwin, although decidedly Munchausenish in some of their aspects, are really remarkable, and at the same time true. Commencing life as a student of medicine, he emigrated to California, and took a prominent political position when that territory became a State. He was elected one of her earliest Senators, and his connection with the murder of the lamented Broderick, is anything but creditable to him. The exact part he took in that tragedy could not be definitely ascertained, but suffice it that when the Free-soil party got in the ascendancy, Dr. Gwin's services were dispensed with. He returned to Louisiana, and was there when the Rebellion was disseminated. He entered into the struggle in favor of secession with all his strength, and was accredited to Mexico on certain secret services. He became the advocate and he claims the friendship of Maximilian, and the report was circulated that Dr. Gwinn, of the United States, had been created Duke of Sonora by the Emperor of the French. He visited the French Court, took breakfast at the Tuileries, had the exquisite pleasure of supping Mocha with royalty, and returned to Mexico, as he supposed, the wearer of a ducal coronet. But gratitude is not the synonym for an Emperor, and the official organ of the capital of Mexico repudiated the alleged Duke, stated that the Emperor had not had any dealings with the M. D., and that he was, in other words, an impostor. The ambitious wearer of the ducal purple then went out of sight, and for two years was unknown to the world. We had pictured for him a quiet grave among the rich foliage of Chihuahua, where the parrots could shriek fiercely over his bones, and oranges ripen and decay above his last resting place. On some elevated peak he might be buried, from which his spirit could catch a glimpse of the Halls of the Montezumas, and see in the distance the royalty he so much admired. But "His Grace" did not die. He has revived, and still following his old *penchant*, he comes to his native land in company with a prince who never had a foot of territory, and whose only claim to nobility is that he is the son of one of Napoleon's generals. This lovely pair of nobles will probably once more be seen in the land of the hero's birth. We will once again hear of the Doctor in the walks of public life; but we fear not as an officer, not as a ruler among the people, but as one of the idle braggarts who, having left this country to toady to nobility, find themselves, on returning, deserted and detested by their countrymen.

A Change Predicted in Our Foreign Policy.

FOR some time there have been reports from Washington of a radical change to be made in regard to our foreign policy. Our Minister to England, it is said, has been directed to make a peremptory demand for the payment of the damages sustained by our commerce during the war from Anglo-Rebel pirate ships like the *Alabama* and her consorts. We are to refuse all offers of negotiation, reference, or the like, and to insist upon immediate payment of the full sum as our ultimatum. We are also to take a decided stand upon the Mexican business, to tolerate no hesitation in the removal of the French troops from Mexico, and to assume a protectorate over that country until the Juarez Government gets fairly under way again.

We do not pretend to know how much truth there is in these reports, but they point to a course of conduct not unlikely to be undertaken by the Administration in its present emergency. A foreign war is an old device for healing local dissensions. It is a sort of "counter-irritant" which the political doctors are fond of applying. There is little doubt that our just claims against England may be so pushed as to force that country into a war with us; and probably we might manage, without much trouble, to get up a war with France over this Mexican business, near as it seems to be to a satisfactory settlement. It is not a hard matter to pick a quarrel when there is a determination to do it. But whether a great foreign war would make our taxes any lighter, or our Government any purer, or really contribute to the union and general welfare of the whole country, is a matter about which, among thoughtful people, there will be much doubt. Such a war might help the Administration out of some of its difficulties, but would it benefit the people?

THE DEATH SENTENCE.—The trial of Colonel Robert B. Lynch, at Toronto, was concluded yesterday. The prisoner was found guilty of all the charges preferred against him, and, after asserting his innocence, he was sentenced to be hung on the 13th of December. We do not believe that the sentence will be executed. The condemned has the right of appeal to a higher court, which he will of course take, and the punishment be thus stayed still further. Besides, we can hardly believe that any life will be taken for the foolish invasion. It would be but a poor satisfaction for the Canadians, and one for which they would pay dearly in the future. It is stated that the prisoners will all be pardoned, because of certain representations sent from Washington to Quebec.

The ground on which the sentence is made is worthy of attention. The Fenians regard this invasion of Canada as war, and doubtless expected, if captured, to be treated as prisoners of war; but the Canadians view the matter in a very different light.

MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS, in an ill advised speech at the Cooper Institute last night, saw fit to attack General Grant. Of course Mr. Phillips has a perfect right to abuse General Grant or any one else; but if he assumes to speak for the Republican party, he transcends his powers, and becomes an impostor. Mr. Phillips is not a member of our organization; he has never lent us his aid, and does not hold any position as an exponent of our principles. We have faith in General Grant, an abiding faith which cannot be impaired by the attacks of all the Phillipses in the world.

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.

NO. IV.

With Some Original Suggestions.

A very large, fashionable, and appreciative audience assembled last evening at Musical Fund Hall, to listen to the fourth concert of the Bateman Troupe. The performers, without exception, greatly surpassed all their previous exertions, and were most enthusiastically applauded. Madame Parepa could not possibly have been in better voice, and she sang with most thorough earnestness, expression, sensitive passion, and most decided and well-directed effect.

We have already delineated the general characteristics of her vocalization, and will now only add, that the complete and general development of those traits of her vocal frame which she almost wholly possesses—with the application of her full, rich, powerful voice—stamp her as one of the most acceptable artists who have visited our city for very many years.

A great part of her success is owing to the fact that she does not, when singing, let the tones of her noble voice emanate as so many sounds from some inanimate object, or fiddle-faddle instrument, such as an accordeon, for instance, or express the language of the song with a dead insensibility and languor calculated to chill the heart and mind of the audience, rather than to animate and inspire it. What we refer to is so frequently the fault with prominent professionals, that many concert-going people have literally trained themselves to the expectancy of hearing nothing but undistinguishable sounds and unrecognizable language emanate from a good voice, for the possession of which they will give the most unbounded applause, bringing forth an *encore* (merely because it is fashionable, not deserved), although they could not understand one word which fell from the singer's lips, nor recognize the accenting of one tone over another, with either acceleration or diminution of sound.

When listening to Madame Parepa, the mind, thoughts, and ideas are carried, magic-like, to the eminence of vocal grandeur, and from thence she will return with well-selected caution, until at the finale of the aria the wandering and abstracted thoughts are again returned to their rightful owner.

The first piece she gave last night was a recitative and air, by Handel, entitled "Thou mighty kings." This occurs in the oratorio of *Maccabæus*, and as we sat listening to the exquisite and most brilliant passages of the fine master she individualized with great power and distinctness, we could not help thinking what would be the effect if an oratorio were actually produced in this city by some effective and able organization of our best singers, with such a lady as M'me Parepa for principal soprano. It would be most superb, and our people would get a just conception as to what oratorio music is when properly given—a subject, by-the-by, that but comparatively nothing is known of at present. We do not mean that the rendition of a given work should be entrusted to the keeping of any especial organization or society, as their assistance would not be commensurate with the excellence of the singers having the principal parts, and although there might be a formidable appearance *so far as numbers* was concerned, likely two-thirds of them would be comparatively useless—singers only in name—and actually an incumbrance, and in the way of those really competent and prominent. If the *creme de la creme* of our resident vocal talent (independent of societies or organizations of persons anxious to *learn* music) could make an arrangement to sing one of the best oratorios of Handel or Haydn at the Academy of Music, with the soprano and other parts intrusted to principals having the merits of the one we now describe, it would make the grandest memorandum on our Philadelphia musical record.

In response to the demands of the audience last night, who were charmed with this specimen of M'me Parepa's ability in oratorio music, she as an encore gave a selection from *The Messiah*, another of the works of Handel, and entitled "Come unto him," being the last passage, we think, of the fine gem, "He shall feed his flock like a shepherd." It was one of the most superb personifications of vocal ability and excellence, and received a perfect storm of applause. The ballad sung by her in English, "My heart is over the sea"—a plain, somewhat commonplace composition, which in other hands would amount to nothing—was sung with much feeling, just power of conception, and decided elegance. In her duett with Signor Brignoli, "Per valli," she was equally good, and Brignoli himself was clear, gentle, and lute-like. His *crescendo e diminuendo* are as fine as we have ever heard, and produce a most thrilling effect. We cannot say we so greatly admire his trill, whilst in this essential, as much as any other, Madame Parepa greatly excels.

Brignoli is, however, a great and living exemplification of a good tenor, and will doubtless always deservedly be a great favorite. He gave the serenade from Donizetti in capital style, which was well received. If he were not so backward and timid, and could only exemplify his singing by a little of the expressiveness or gesticulation of Signor Ferranti, he would be still better.

The latter Signor is in all respects a good, substantial, and amusing performer. His vocal powers of execution are not remarkably great, nor his style brilliant. Indeed, it is not indispensably requisite it should be so, as the part which he takes calls more prominently for the other and more peculiar faculties which he certainly possesses in a most eminent degree.

Signor Fortuna is a singer well calculated to please. His voice is smooth, round, and, at times, full of pathos—not so especially powerful as it is inviting and church-like in character. Indeed, we feel certain it would be a glorious thing to hear him in one of our fine city churches singing some masterpiece suited to his voice.

Carl Rosa delighted the audience with his violin solos, and Mr. S. B. Mills almost threw them into ecstacies of delight with his performance of the fantasia on the piano-forte, "Midsummer Night's Dream." Both of these gentlemen are artists of great superiority. The accompaniments of Mr. Hatton are true, faithful, and confidence-giving to the singer. They have been so all along, and he has proved himself the right man in the right place.

To-night is the last performance we are to have from this troupe, and it may be safely asserted that no company ever left us with more regret, or greater wishes for their continued success and speedy return. If they were to remain here a longer period, they would be better patronized than they have been, as Mr. Bateman and Mr. Birgfeld must both be aware that Philadelphians are not an unappreciative people, but they were not sufficiently aware of the unusual excellence and merit possessed by the party who now leave us. In addition to this, the other places of amusements all possess attractions of a superior order, which to a great extent prevented them from giving attention to the concert. All who have not as yet been fortunate enough to have attended, should be present this evening.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Condition of the State Capital—General Geary—His Policy—General Hartranft—The Next Legislature, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

HARRISBURG, October 25.

The city, since the election, has resumed its usual air of quiet, the disturbing element having been completely overawed by their defeat; and gratis drinking of Clymer whisky having "played out," the Democracy have to resort to old plans to get it, and even these fail often, for the rumseller, although generally Democrats, understand that when their friends are not in office they are not in funds, and have no prospect of being so until another election. Two days before the election your correspondent was invited by a Democratic friend to take a drink of the above-mentioned Clymer whisky, which he did, and for two days afterwards had a desire to assassinate every negro whom he met.

For several days, General Geary has been ill, the result of over-exertion during the campaign. In six weeks of the canvass, the General travelled five thousand one hundred and seven miles, and averaged one and a half speeches each day. Perhaps in no previous campaign in this State has any candidate performed as much physical and mental labor as has the General in the one just ended. Mr. Clymer gave out and broke down long before his ill-spent labors were at a close. But General Geary has a very pleasant stimulant to aid him in his recovery, in the knowledge of the fact that the old Keystone State is still true to the principles of loyalty and freedom; while Mr. Clymer has only the consoling reflection that the Democratic party is a thing of other days, a thing whose success is much wished for, yet only found in the columns of old tory newspapers and in Berks county.

During the visit of Mr. Johnson to this place, the Democratic City Government expended the modest little sum of over eleven hundred dollars to give him a "*little* reception." Some of the intelligent tax-payers now very modestly decline paying the little sum, and are proposing to litigate the matter.

GENERAL JOHN F. HARTRANFT

has signified his intention of accepting the Colonelcy of the 34th Regular Infantry, and is now making his arrangements to that effect. Many of his friends are urging him not to accept the appointment; but as he positively declines any further political honors, even should he remain in civil life, it is not probable that he will decline. His appointment having been made by General Grant, and having no bearing in any way upon national or local politics, Mr. Stanton can console himself with the knowledge that this is not one of the appointments for which his political enemies propose to have him removed from the War Office.

THE COMING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

promises to be one of interest, as many important matters will come before it, but the prominent one is the election of United States Senator. The candidates of the Republican party all being men of prominence and ability, and each having strong claims, will make the race a hot one. I have talked with many members of both Houses, and so far all have expressed the determination not to be governed by feelings of personal friendship, but by what they believe to be the best interests of the State and country. It is to be hoped that no Cowan mistake will again be made. There are enough honest men of ability in Pennsylvania without elevating an ignorant knave.

The city is being rapidly filled by members of the Legislature and lobbyists, who will spend the entire winter here. Rooms are being taken all over the city and at the hotels. The proprietor of the Jones House, Colonel Mann, last night informed me, that so great had been the demand for quarters that he is extending his accommodations to meet it.

THE MARYLAND TROUBLES

have excited a great deal of feeling here, and all are waiting in suspense the news of to-morrow. The report that many were going from Pennsylvania to aid the loyalists in that State, is emphatically denied by every Union man, so far as any preconcerted action is concerned, and gentlemen from the border counties make the same statement. Every one demands that loyalty be upheld, but none propose to do it in violation of law, and as the Union party has always been found on the side of law and order, none fear its getting outside of the old lines.

THE POLICY OF GENERAL GEARY

may be understood from a remark made by him, a few days ago, to a prominent gentleman who asked him what course he thought the Governors of the loyal States should pursue in case of future difficulties and rupture between the President and Congress. Said the General:—"I believe that the best interests of the State and country demand peace and harmony among the people, and I for one am willing to sacrifice everything to secure it but my honor and that of my State; these I will fight for and defend with my last breath.

"The people have pledged themselves to liberty and justice, and honor demands that the pledge be kept in good faith, even though it cast the sacrifice of everything else. Should the worst come to the worst, my course in the future will be, as in the past, ready to conciliate where conciliation is honorable, ready to fight when my Government and the liberties of the people demand it."

THE APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE

are very few indeed, and the few who have been publicly spoken of are all soldiers. There seems to be a desire everywhere to reward these gallant men, by giving them all the positions of honor and trust possible, in the State whose existence and liberty they have protected.

W.

Japanese Civilities and Curiosity.—A private letter from Japan reports that Prince Satsuma is exceedingly civil to foreigners. The officers of the British war ship *Princess Royal* have received from him profuse gifts of pigs, poultry, and fruit; but when any of the crew go ashore they are obliged to be protected by a strong guard of the Prince's troops from the troublesome curiosity of thousands of the populace, who follow the English about the streets of Kagosima.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, N. E. corner of NINTH and GREEN Streets, on MONDAY, the 5th of November next at 10½ o'clock A. M., and immediately after the adjournment of that meeting an election will be held, at same place, for four Managers to serve three years; the election to close at 2 P. M.
A. E. DOUGHERTY,
10 9 tuf t 11 5 Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 26, 1866.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BANNER OIL AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 532 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, November 13, at 12 o'clock M.
At this meeting an election for Directors will be held, and other business transacted.
SAMUEL A. JACKSON,
10 26 27 29 30-11 5 5t Secretary.

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Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.
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A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.
The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,
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And they will receive prompt attention. 1t4p

OPERA.

OPERA HEAD DRESSES,
OPERA FANS,
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PARISIAN NOVELTIES.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.
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FRESH AND
PRESERVED FRUITS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Fresh and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables,
IN TIN AND GLASS.
FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.
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REMOVED.
THE
EQUITABLE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Have Removed from No. 226 WALNUT Street, to
No. 108 S. FOURTH Street.
Where they are now prepared with increased facilities to do a general Insurance business. Capital and surplus, $254,000. [10 19 6t4p
S. HENRY KENNEDY, President.
FRANK D. BARNUM, Secretary.

CHARLES ESTE,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Seventeenth and Callowhill Sts.,
OFFERS
Dry Pattern Pine, all grades; Seasoned Walnut Boards and Plank, from one to six inches thick; Ash, Chestnut, Cherry, and Poplar Boards and Plank.
Also, Building Lumber of all kinds; 4-4 and 5 4 Carolina, Delaware, and White Pine Flooring. Worked Lumber always on hand. [10 26 fmw2m

CHARLES E. KELLY,
No 122 S. ELEVENTH STREET,
Has a large and complete assortment, at OLD PRICES, of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES AND SETS,
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LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS
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CANTON GINGER.
Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
814§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

STOLEN, THIS MORNING, FROM THE store at the northwest corner of TWELFTH and VINE Streets, a Pocket-book containing a check for $2165, drawn by Jay Cooke & Co. on the Central National Bank, in favor of John Beatty or bearer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. 1t

CO

We would announce that

OF THE
CONNECTING RAILROAD
IS NOW REDUCED TO UNDER
One Hundred Thousand Dollars.
We will continue to offer them at
93½
UNTIL NOVEMBER 1 ONLY,
(Unless previously disposed of.)
After that day they will be withdrawn from the market.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
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WE INVITE ATTENTION
TO OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
PINK CORAL.
Believing that our Stock will bear
able comparison both in
STYLE AND PRICE,
WITH ANY IN THE COUNTRY.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITH
No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
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FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
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OPERA GLASSES.—Fine Opera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris.
Imported and for sale only by
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
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J. T. GALLAGHER,
LATE OF BAILEY & CO.,
FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN,
Invites attention to his NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 1300 CHESNUT Street,
All goods warranted of first quality.
Especial attention given to Diamonds. [[9 28 1mw2m

ATLANTIC MAIL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH
EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 13, N. R.
NEW YORK,
PUNCTUALLY AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
ALABAMA..............LIMBERBURNER, Commander
SAN SALVADOR..................ATKINS, Commander
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
10 19 10t4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York
H. L. LEAF, Agent,
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

STAR LINE
TO NEW ORLEANS.
The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MORNING STAR..............On Saturday, October 20
MONTEREY....................On Wednesday, October 24
HAVANA........................On Saturday, October 2
MISSOURI.....................On Wednesday, October 3
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
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ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins.........$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin........$25. Second class.....$13
SAVANNAH cabin.............25. Second class...... 18
Every SATURDAY, Star line for
NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin...$60. Second cabin...$40. Second class.. $25
First cabin.. 60 Second cabin.. 40. Second class.. 25
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight or passage, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR LONDON DIRECT—THE magnificent steamship "WILLIAM PENN," 300 tons burden, Captain BILLINGS, will be despatched from New York, October 27, 1866 punctually.
For passage apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, New York, or H. L. LEAF, Agent,
at Adams Express Company,
10 23 3t No. 320 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—PURSE, $1500.
There will be an exhibition on MONDAY, October 29, of the celebrated horses "Dexter," "Patchem," and the pacing mare "Polly Ann," for a purse of $1500. Mile heats 3 in 5 to harness. Horses to start at half-past 2 o'clock, good day and good track.
B. Doble enters Br G. "Dexter."
J. L. Eoff enters B. S. "George M. Patchem Jr."
W. H. Doble enters B. M. "Polly Ann."
Admission, $1. 10 24 4t

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—Signorina Antoinetta Ronconi made a successful *debut* last evening, and she promises to become, in time, a fine artiste. She was struck with a "stage fright" upon her first appearance last evening, and became very nervous; but the audience kindly encouraged her, and she gradually regained confidence. We hope to hear her soon again.

This evening *Ernani* will be presented, with a splendid cast.

To-morrow afternoon a grand *apres-midi* performance. *Crispino e la Comare*, with Ronconi and Kellogg.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—The last Bateman Concert will be given this evening. Parepa, Brignoli, Ferranti, Fortuna, Carl Rosa, and Mills in a splendid programme.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE—A very large audience witnessed *Janet Pride* last night, and the play passed off in admirable style. It will be repeated this evening with the same great cast.

To-morrow afternoon a family *apres-midi* will be given. *The Fast Family* for the last time.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, as "Rip Van Winkle."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Edwin Booth as "Shylock" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan," supported by J. B. Roberts, Barton Hill, and Miss Susan Denin.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. John Drew and her entire stock company in *The Fast Family*. On Monday, Dan. Bryant, the Irish comedian, will appear.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Benefit of Miss Kate Fisher. *Mazeppa* and El Nino Eddie on the tight-rope.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY take a benefit extraordinary this evening.

VALER'S WINTER GARDEN, Vine street, below Eighth. Herr Appelbaum and Miss Agnes Sutherland.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS there is now on exhibition a new collection of paintings, by several French, German, and Belgian artists of skill and reputation. From a private view of them last evening, we are well satisfied that the lovers of the fine arts will be repaid for the time spent in examining them. The paintings are ninety-eight in number, and among them we noticed several gems by Achenbach, Amberg, Erdmann, Moulignon, C. Muller, Viger, and others. The collection is particularly rich in sketches of animals, embracing brutes of all characters and descriptions, from monkeys up to horses. Nos. 41, by Martinus, and 71, by Sus, are particularly attractive for their life-like and racy execution. Perhaps the most valuable and interesting production on exhibition is a finely touched representation of the Mausoleum of Cæcilia Metella, at Rome, from the pencil of O. Achenbach. It is said to be one of this clever artist's most impressive landscapes.

AN UNREASONABLE MAN.—James Lafferty is supposed to be a near relative of the man "who went up and down," seeking his dinner through the town, and then contented himself with one fish-ball. Mr. Lafferty went up and down to find an oyster-stew at the price of fifteen cents. He stopped at a restaurant at the corner of Sixth and Sansom streets, and ordered a stew and ate it. When the bill was presented he refused to pay the exorbitant charge of thirty-five cents, alleging that the refreshment should not exceed a dime and a half. Not being able to convince Mr. Lafferty of the justice of of his claim, the restaurant keeper had him taken before Alderman Hurley, where the question was again argued, and decided in favor of the plaintiff. Lafferty was held in $600 bail to answer at court for obtaining goods under false pretenses.

STREET FIGHTS.—As the cold weather comes on, the boys must have some out-door sport to warm their blood and to quicken the circulation. When this desire expends itself in playing base-ball it is not so very reprehensible, but when the boys take to having regular pitched battles, with stones and bricks for missiles, it is rather dangerous sport. Two gangs of young fellows, whose ages ranged from eleven to fourteen years, were engaged in a furious stone-fight on Washington street, between Fourth and Fifth, yesterday afternoon, after school hours, when the police made an onslaught upon them and captured eight of their number. They were taken before Alderman Lutz, and were all committed to answer.

WHO STOLE THE HAM?—The story says "Johnny." But Johnny did not do so in this particular case. It was done by a woman named Sarah Brown, yesterday afternoon. It was quite a remarkable case as she told it. It appears that she was walking along Poplar street, near Eighth; her dress, owing to some peculiar magnetic influence, drew from the top of a barrel a luscious ham, which attached itself to the garment and followed her down the street. The proprietor of the store, not believing in such a miracle, had Sarah arrested and taken before Alderman Fitch. That gentleman, not believing in spiritual rappings, committed the wonderful lady in default of $400 bail for larceny.

AN AWKWARD CASE.—Patrick Lanegan and Robert Hodges were both arrested yesterday morning, on a charge of perjury. It appears that they had been arrested some time ago for some offense, and after their release had issued a warrant against one of the officers of the police for stealing about $100 from them. No evidence being brought forward to prove that charge the officer was acquitted, and he immediately took steps to have the two punished for their impudence. Accordingly a warrant was issued against them for perjury, and they had a hearing before Alderman Beitler on that charge. They were held in $1500 each to answer.

LARCENY.—Abraham Saxe got himself into on account of his not understanding the very material difference between *meum* and *tuum*. It is averred that Abraham walked into a grocery establishment in Lawrence street, below Poplar, on Wednesday, and seeing some thirty dollars upon the counter made a grab, and then made a clearance with his ill-gotten gains. Having pretty good speed, he succeeded in distancing all pursuers, and escaped until last night, when he was seized and put in *durance vile*. He had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, who committed him in default of $500 bail.

ANOTHER DEAD INNOCENT.—Yesterday morning a male child was found floating in the Schuylkill river, near the Columbia Bridge. It was, after much trouble, fished out, and was sent to the Ninth District Station House. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon the body. It had apparently not been long in the water when found, and was not over a week or two old.

FINE ARTS.—The sale of oil paintings will be continued this evening, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, when a number of gems will be disposed of without reserve. Sale commences at 7½ o'clock.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

COACHMEN'S COATS

COACHMEN'S COATS.

HUNTING COATS.

HUNTING COATS.

REQUIEM MASS FOR THE "EVENING STAR" VICTIMS.—A solemn requiem high mass was celebrated yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at the French Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in New York, for the repose of the souls of the members of Alhaiza's French opera troupe who perished when the *Evening Star* was lost. Long before the hour fixed for the ceremonies had arrived, the large edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity by members of the congregation and others, attracted to the church by the desire to join in prayer and supplication with the ministering priests and people, for those who had been plunged into eternity without a moment's warning.

M. Juignet's opera troupe performed the part of the choir, and sang the well-known requieum of Cherubini with all that fervor and effect which is so necessary to give this noble mass-music that thrilling power and subduing influence over the hearers intended by the composer. The violoncello solo introduced in the performance was so effectively played that one could have easily been led into the belief that the sounds emitted from the instrument were the plaintive cadence of a lamenting voice. In the middle aisle a catafalque was erected surrounded by lighted tapers and draped in black, a large white cross interwoven in the drapery that covered the resemblance of a coffin. The mass was celebrated by Father La Front and his assistants, the ceremonies being of the most imposing character.

FAST DRIVING.—John Ottinger, who is a very fast man in some respects, was arrested for fast driving. It appears from all accounts that John had a country wagon under his care, and drove his team in a furious manner through the streets of this quiet city yesterday afternoon. In his headlong career he ran pell-mell into a coal cart, breaking the axletree of the latter. For this, John was arrested and taken before Alderman Wilkins, who held him in $400 bail for a further hearing to-day.

BORROWING RAIMENT.—George Root, not having enough of the root of all evil to gratify his taste for external adornment, abstracted a coat, the property of Julius Page, and valued at $15, from a house in Market street, west of Seventeenth street. Unfortunately for Mr. Root, the coat did not fit him, and he was arrested for illegal possesion thereof, and had a formal introduction to Alderman Jones. That gentleman, after a careful examination of the case, held Root in $600 bail to answer.

CONNUBIAL FELICITY.—John Shuster was guilty of leaving the bed and board of the wife of his bosom, and betaking himself to other quarters which were more congenial to his depraved tastes. His deserted spouse not liking this summary action, sued him before Alderman Tolend. Not being able to give any satisfactory reason for his unreasonable conduct, John was held in $600 bail to answer at Court.

AIDING AN ESCAPE.—The police of the Fourteenth District have arrested William Madden, who has been committed by Alderman Thomas on the charge of aiding the escape of Robert Little, the murderer of John Hughes. Madden is said to have told Little that the police were on his track, which information put the fugitive on the alert, and he has thus far eluded the officers of the law.

CORNS—

Digges, hearing of the crowd
At Tower Hall,
Ruefully said aloud:—
"How can I dare to go,
With corns so dread,
Where feet like lead
Might on them tread!"
But a kind friend cried, "Pho!
The vastness of that spacious Hall
Accommodates the corns of all!"

Our stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing is the fullest and most complete in Philadelphia. Prices are lower, and nearer those of *old times*, than for several years.

Half way between
FIFTH AND SIXTH STS.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET STREET.

OPENING OF A HANDSOME STORE—Mr. Charles Kaufman, long and favorably known to our citizens as a manufacturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, has, after several months, completed a stately structure, upon the old site, No 25 N. Eighth street, and stocked it with a truly magnificent assortment of Ladies' Cloaks, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Zephyr Goods, etc etc. The opening takes place on Saturday, October 27, when ladies who are in quest of elegant goods would do well to be present.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

THE "ALABAMA" CLAIMS MUST BE PAID!—We have let the account run long enough, and as "short payments make long friends," it would seem the part of friendship as well as policy to insist on the cash down. Perhaps one great cause of the number of friends of Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-Price Clothing House, under the Continental, is that cash or short credits is the rule there.

ALL PERSONS who are fond of Fine Confections, G. W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste, Gum and Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, etc., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

THE "MORNING GLORY" has already bloomed its way into immense popularity. It is a remarkable stove; like the sun, it radiates light and heat at the same time. Call and see one of the stoves in full glow, at the store of M. Jones, Nos 309 and 311 Second street, above Vine, or at Clark's, No. 1008 Market street, above Tenth.

THEY ARE not cheap unless they are good, is well understood by the numerous patrons of B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Only $1 for six Card Photographs.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

FRENCH COCOANUT CAKE, original with Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY!	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES. No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

WALTON—DUNN.—On the 24th instant, by the Rev. A. Shiras, Mr. LOUIS N. WALTON, of Lexington Ky., to Miss SALLIE S. DUNN, daughter of C. C. Dunn, of this city.

DIED.

BROCK.—This morning, the 26th instant, CHARLES C. BLOCK, of Cheltenham township, Montgomery county.

HEMPHILL.—In the city of San Francisco, Cal., on the 27th day of August, THOMAS S. HEMPHILL, eldest son of Thomas J. and Susan G. Hemphill, of this city.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

HEMPHILL.—On Wednesday afternoon, the 24th instant, Miss SARAH A. HEMPHILL, in the 18th year of her age, only daughter of Thomas J. and Susan G. Hemphill.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 806 Vine street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Machpelah Cemetery.

McLEOD.—On the 17th instant, in Philadelphia, Mr. ROBERT C. McLEOD, late of the firm of Wainwright & McLeod, bankers, of New York, son of Isabella and the late Thomas C. McLeod, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 322 Christian street, on Saturday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock.

RITZEL.—On the 23d instant, of asthma, Mr. GEORGE B. RITZEL, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 17[illegible]3 N. Seventh street, on Sunday afternoon, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Mechanics' Cemetery.

OBITUARY.

It is our sorrowful task to record the decease of one of our most respected and esteemed fellow-citizens, Mr. HENRY HOMER, of the firm of Gross, Homer & Co., miners and shippers of coal, who died at his residence in Thompson street, below Broad, on the evening of the 23d instant. There are few men of whom it can be said with such truth and sincerity, that "none knew him but to love him." In business circles he was eminent for his energy, and for a high, unswerving sense of honor and uprightness of dealing. As a citizen he was loved for his kindly social qualities and a generous warmth and heartiness of hospitality that endeared him to all who came within the circle of his acquaintance. A man of spotless character, as a father, a friend, and a Christian, it would be impossible to speak of him in terms too highly eulogistic. He was one of those whose worth we can hardly appreciate until they have passed away. *Requiescat in pace.*

ODD FORKS.—A VARIETY OF PATTERNS of Table Forks may be had in any number desired, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PORCELAIN AND OTHER KNIFE-SHARPeners Table Steels, Hones, Strops, Oil Stones, and Whet Stones of several kinds, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOR MARKING NAMES ON CLOTHING, we furnish to order small Stencil Plates with brush and ink (mailed on receipt of $1·25); also, Brands for marking cattle or tools, and Steel Alphabet and Figure Punches in sets or singly, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of P. MADEIRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 15 1m

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15§ Next door to Post Office.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES, Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21¼

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

SALE OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS—CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS,
On Thursday and Friday Evenings next
25th and 26th instant, at half past 7 o'clock precisely, at Scott's Philadelphia Art Gallery, will be sold a collection of oil paintings, embracing works of merit from some of our most eminent American artists, together with a number of splendid crystal medallions.
Open for examination on Tuesday, 23d inst. 10 20 6t

FINE PROOF FRAMED ENGRAVINGS.
On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,
29th, 30th, and 31st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street will be sold 225 fine framed steel engravings, chromos, colored lithographs, etc. etc., carefully selected from the great modern artists. 10 24 7t

MODERN OIL PAINTINGS
On Monday Evening
November 5 at 7½ o'clock at Scott's Art Gallery, a valuable collection of modern oil paintings. 10 24 11t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

MEDICAL.

CHEROKEE CURE,
THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE,
CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY
YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, VIZ.:—
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE
WEAK NERVES,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

THE CHEROKEE CURE
Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.
Thirty-two page pamphlet sent in a sealed envelope, free to any address.
Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.
Sold by all Druggists; or will be sent by express to any portion of the world, on the receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,
DR. W. R. MERWIN,
No 37 Walker street, New York

CHEROKEE REMEDY
Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz.: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Uretera, Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the CHEROKEE INJECTION, does not fail to cure Gonorrhoea, Gleet, and all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female curing recent cases in from one to three days and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.
Price, Remedy, One Bottle $2, Three Bottles, $5.
" Injection, " " $2, " " $5.
The Cherokee "Cure," "Remedy," and "Injection" are to be found in all well regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merit. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money—in place of these. *Be not deceived.* If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief heretofore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us in *perfect confidence*. We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice, to the sole proprietor,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 5 mwf§p No 37 WALKER Street, N. Y.

FINE OPERA GLASSES
PEARL, RUSSIA LEATHER, MOROCCO, JAPANNED AND FANCY CASES,
OF THE BEST MAKES.
Imported and for sale by
WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,
10 16 tuths6rp No. 728 CHESNUT St., Phila.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable, and Fashionable.

FIFTH EDITION

From Canada.

MONTREAL, October 26.—The Canadian delegation to England on the Confederation will leave by the steamer from Boston on the 1st and New York on the 14th proximo. The Governor-General leaves in December. General Michel administers the Government during his absence.

Movements of Lieut.-Gen. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—Lieutenant-General Sherman, in company with General Grant, had an interview with the President to-day, continuing more than an hour. The first-named afterwards informed a friend that he intended to return to St. Louis in the course of a few days.

The Police Commissioners and Governor Swann.

ANNAPOLIS, October 26.—The Governor has decided to permit the counsel of the Commissioners to examine the witnesses, and said he claimed jurisdiction to try the case and pass pass judgment, and that he was responsible to no tribunal but the Legislature, and that he could proceed with the case without technicalities, and intended to reach a decision not later than Wednesday. He also announced that, if in the course of the evidence, the innocence or guilt of the Commissioners should appear, he would act instantly, even if in the midst of proceedings.

From Alabama.

AUGUSTA, Ga., October 26.—Accounts from Northern and Central Alabama report great destitution from the failure of the crops. Many planters have mortgaged their lands for supplies, but the crops failing, the lands are sold at ruinous rates. Families and homes are broken up under these false sales. In Greene county alone there are more suits on the Circuit Court docket than there are voters. Meetings are being held, urging the Legislature to pass laws preventing this sacrifice of propeety.

A STARTLING REPORT.

Unfounded Rumor of the Assassination of Henry Ward Beecher—Mr. Beecher's House Besieged by Anxious Inquirers, Etc. Etc.

The city clocks had scarcely announced the hour of six yesterday afternoon, when a report of the gravest import and the most startling character agitated the whole community. A rumor was circulated with telegraphic rapidity, that the eloquent divine of Plymouth Church, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, had been assassinated. The report was relieved by no details of the horrible event, and the people to whom it was announced, seized with awe and wonder, had to satiate their curiosity by taking refuge in a maze of speculations on the origin and cause of the terrible homicide.

The report created throughout the metropolis a general expression of profound sorrow.

In a city of a million of inhabitants, who are regaled daily with truthful sensations and records of bloody deeds, a report, false or true, will receive credence and incite comment. The rumor travels from lip to lip, till its source is lost, and it becomes, for the time being, a fact, in the judgment of the populace, till it is declared erroneous. Such was the case in relation to the report of Mr. Beecher's death, which was, happily, without foundation.

MR. BEECHER'S BROOKLYN MANSION BESIEGED.

The public anxiety to hear some authentic details of the alleged tragedy was evinced in many ways. All Mr. Beecher's friends in this city were sought out for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the deed, but they were unable to shed any light upon it. Aware of the fact that, if the murder had taken place, those in Mr. Beecher's mansion in Brooklyn must have been made aware of it, hundreds of the admirers of the divine proceeded there, but they discovered that the occupants were in blissful ignorance of the occurrence. As each successive group of visitors left the house, they were succeeded by others, till midnight sent the last audience of anxious inquirers to rest.

THE REPORT

in its travels had many transformations, and at last took a definite shape. We will give it as it was narrated to us by one who heard it after it had passed from Harlem to the Battery, and across to the City of Churches.

At four o'clock this morning, said our astounded informant, a heavy series of raps were given at the front door of Mr. Beecher's house in Peekskill, which had the effect of wakening the whole family. Mr. Beecher rose from his bed and proceeded down stairs, when he unlocked the door. While there he was accosted by a tall and able-bodied man, who thus addressed him:—

"Are you Beecher?"

"Yes, sir."

The divine had scarcely uttered the affirmative when the stranger fired; a ball pierced his heart, and he fell dead on the threshold of his own house! In a few minutes the family, alarmed by the discharge of the pistol, rushed down stairs to the scene of blood; but they were too late, Mr. Beecher was no more.

"I have also heard," continued our informant, "that while the body of the eloquent minister lay where it first fell, Theodore Tilton, who had just arrived to solicit Mr. Beecher's presence at a great meeting, knelt frantically beside the remains, and, unconscious that he was addressing a stark corpse, begged forgiveness for his attacks on the departed preacher in the *Independent!* Having ascertained that the lips of his friend were mute forever, he found, to his horror, that the blood of the dead man was upon his shirt, and he rushed up stairs hastily to the bath room and washed the gory stains from his linen."

"Did you hear anything further?" we asked.

"Yes," he replied, "there are a thousand rumors about the murder. I heard a man say he believed Mr. Beecher was killed in order that he might die in the Republican faith!"

Our informant then left to repeat this story to others.

THE HEARTLESS CANARD DISCOVERED.

In order to make assurance doubly sure, our reporter visited Mr. Beecher's house in Brooklyn, and the Hudson River Railroad depot, and found that the report was a heartless falsehood. In addition, we received a despatch from Peekskill, stating that the rumor was happily unfounded.—*New York World.*

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila

FALL AND WINTER
OVERCOATS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Monument to Mr. Lincoln in Front of the City Hall—General Sherman's Movements—The Indians in Colorado, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, October 26.

The Washington Lincoln Monument Association voted last night to devote the funds in their hands to the erection of a statue to Mr. Lincoln in front of the City Hall.

The weather has suddenly changed here, and threatens snow.

General Sherman is the guest of General Grant while in Washington. The main object of his visit is said to be to consult with General Grant about the organization of the new regiments for the regular army.

Despatches to the Government from Colorado Territory state that a war is impending with the Ute Indians, who have recently driven off a lot of stock from the Huerfano, killing one man, and taking prisoners an American woman and four children. It is reported that the Kiowas Indians are committing terrible outrages in Texas.

From Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, October 26.—The stern portion of the wrecked schooner *Belle Barnard*, of Philadelphia, recently drifted ashore on Body Island beach, with a portion of her rigging and sails attached, and another portion at Nag's Head, N. C. The bodies of a white and colored man were washed ashore, and buried by the people.

The Quebec Sufferers.

QUEBEC, October 26.—The subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the fire are progressing favorably. Two thousand dollars were received from the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, and the citizens are much pleased with the generous gift.

Boston is about forwarding a large donation of clothing. The weather here is very cold.

Canadian Affairs.

OTTAWA, C. W., October 26.—The Hotel du Cavalle has been engaged for troops. Part of the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment will be stationed here this winter.

There was a slight fall of snow here this morning.

The Condemned Fenian, Colonel Lynch.

RUMORED ATTEMPT TO RESCUE HIM.

TORONTO, October 26.—It is rumored that an attempt will be made to rescue Colonel Lynch, who was yesterday sentenced to be hung.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 109⅞; Cumberland preferred, 58¼; Illinois Central, 125¼; Michigan Southern, 92½; New York Central, 119½; Reading, 115¼; Hudson River, 125; Missouri 6s, 82¾; Erie Railroad, 83½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 51½; Treasury 7 30s, 106½; Five-twenties, 114½; United States Coupon 6s, 113½; Gold, 147½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 26

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$7000 Susq Cn bds..	67	3 sh Penna R.......	57¼
$2000 do........	67	39 sh do........	57¼
$11800 5-20s 65 cp July	108¼	100 sh Cata. pf...b30	30½
$200.0 do........	108¼	50 sh 13th & 15th...	29¼
$500 U S 730s Aug1.	05½	4 sh Del Mutual...	28
$400 Citys new.....	100¼	100 sh Reading..b30	58
$1800 do......old	97¼	100 sh do.......	57·74
$1200 do......old	97¼	5 sh Phil Ex.......	56
$1000 U S 10-40s	99¼	19 sh Lehigh Nav..	58¼
$8800 Ph & E 6s......	92	200 sh N Central....	48¼

SECOND BOARD

$2000 N J 6s........	103	$1000 US 5-20s 65...	110¼
$4000 Ph & E 6s......	92	100 sh Penn R........	57¼
$5000 Susq Cnl b-b60	67¼	100 sh do........	57¼
$5600 do........	67	100 sh Hestonville R	15¼

THE FENIANS IN CANADA.

TORONTO, October 25.—There is increased attention concerning Lynch's trial, and it is difficult to enter the court-house. Lynch himself is self-possessed and respectful as ever. Father McMahon, also a prisoner, to-day swore that he was a Roman Catholic clergyman, and saw Lynch taking notes and acting as a reporter, which he said when he was arrested; with him he had seen a Fenian officer who much resembled Lynch.

Mary Rile, or Ryan, mother of Rile or Ryan, who turned Queen's evidence, swore her son was a liar, a drunkard, a waylayer, and robber, and not to be believed on oath.

J. Lumsden, Episcopal clergyman, had seen the prisoner taking notes, but without arms; thought he might be mistaken for O'Neil, whom he resembled.

Daniel Whelan, M. Norton, and Thomas Kerry Maxwell, Fenian prisoners, testified to having seen the prisoner at Fort Erie, and understood he was a reporter for the Louisville *Courier*. Whelan told him he had been seduced to join the Fenians, and Lynch advised him to leave them.

John Cooney, prisoner, swore he took Lynch about noon on the day in question to Black Rock ferry, from Buffalo.

Patrick O'Malley, prisoner, met Lynch accidentally in Buffalo, on the same day, at 8 or 9 in the morning; had known him many years at Louisville, Ky.; Lynch said he had come along with a lot of Fenians, but was a reporter; would implicitly believe anything Lynch said.

Martin McCormack, prisoner, saw Lynch near Fort Erie, between 8 and 9 on June 1, without arms.

John Mitchell, Fenian prisoner, would not believe Rile, or Ryan, Queen's evidence, on oath.

Daniel Lanagan, prisoner, Peter Morrisey, and Mitchell Curtin, prisoners, did not see Lynch on either the 1st or 2d of June.

Patrick Keating thought Stevens, witness for Crown, was intoxicated, and mistook O'Neil for Lynch; Stevens said he was arrested by O'Neil.

H. M. O'Brien, Esq., Lynch's attorney, had known him from boyhood; Lynch was born in county Galway, Ireland; and was also head clerk in the Charitable Bequests Office in Dublin.

The evidence was then closed for the defense.

The Judge announced refreshment—crackers and cheese—to be eaten at their seats, for the jury, and there was a short interval.

Mr. Martin, counsel for the prisoner, addressed the jury. He thanked Solicitor-General Cockburn and Hon. H. Cameron counsel for the prosecution, for the very kind and courteous conduct of the trial. They had appealed to no passion, distorted no fact. He, too, wished only for a fair trial. All aimed only at justice; and as the Judge and counsel did their duty, so should the jury do theirs, and cast aside prejudice and preconceived opinions. No one had attempted to prove that the prisoner ever hurt a hair of any man's head, or committed any cruelty. His appearance was that of a humane man who would not be guilty of murder. Let the proud boast be ours that a Canadian jury shall be above all suspicion of injustice. He contended that the decision of the jury was final, and there was no appeal, and it could not consign to the gallows one who had never hurt the hair of a child.

Here he was interrupted by Mr. Cameron, who said Martin was mistaken as to the provisions of the statute. The Judge said the prisoner should have the full benefit of the discretionary power vested in his office.

Mr. Martin argued that the prisoner could not be regarded as an American citizen; once a subject, as had been proved, he was always a subject, and the indictment, charging him as an American citizen, failed. The witnesses for the defense agree that Lynch was not an officer, and he himself has stuck to it throughout the whole transaction. No country had ever gone so far as to hang a reporter. When Garibaldi invaded Italy, English reporters went with him and were uninjured.

There were parties who wrote from Kentucky:—"We regret exceedingly the position of Mr. Lynch. He is innocent; came over as newspaper reporter, and was in no way connected with the invasion. We would testify to this before a commission, but cannot go to Canada, knowing we shall lose our lives." The counsel reviewed the testimony, and begged the jury to dispel all outside prejudice. The case was one of life and death, and he was confident they would decide without party bias, and give a verdict according to the evidence.

Solicitor-General Cockburn replied briefly and temperately. He expressed sympathy with the prisoner, and said he had been allowed to produce any evidence compatible with law and justice. If the jury believe the evidence offered they must deem the prisoner guilty. For the defense, it had been set up that the prisoner was a reporter for a Louisville paper, and that it was in that capacity that he came over. But although they make the statement, they have not showed by any evidence that he is a reporter. If he was employed as such, the counsel for the prisoner might have summoned over the proprietor of the paper, which would at once set over the matter. But nothing of the kind was done, and the law did not contemplate that any man, even if he is a reporter, has a right to come over, raise a with and assume a command. The prisoner had claimed that he was an American citizen by a document proved to be in his own handwriting. If satisfied of guilt, their duty to the country required them to bring in a verdict of guilty; if any doubt, to give the prisoner the benefit and acquit him.

Judge Wilson summed up at length. He argued that if reporters give aid and comfort to invaders, they become part and parcel of them and are liable to the same punishment. He thought the testimony of the Crown was unshaken; that the prisoner was proud to have come to Canada as a Fenian invader armed against the Canadians, giving countenance to the invaders, and identified as a commander. He read and reviewed the evidence. The prisoner, if a reporter for the Louisville *Courier*, could have produced the evidence of its proprietor. He might have been both a reporter and a commander. If he had merely stood by he was not a neutral. The law recognized no neutrality in crime. It was his duty to warn others, and dissuade them in all cases of crime; no man can stand neutral. So of reporters and in all other cases.

At 4.20 the jury retired to consider, and at 5.35 brought in a verdict of guilty.

Solicitor-General Cockburn moved the judgment of the Court on the prisoner. The crier having read the usual proclamation previous to sentence of death, his lordship asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed on him. The prisoner replied with his usual calmness and admirable deportment:—"My Lord, you must have noticed the disadvantage my counsel labored under in not being able to procure the attendance of witnesses who could prove that I, in act or part, had no connection with the Fenian invasion. I came over as a reporter, not knowing that I was breaking the laws of this province in doing so, and as God will some day be my judge, I declare before the Court and your lordship that I took no part in the invasion. At the same time, I take this opportunity, as it may be my last one, of returning sincere thanks to the learned counsel who conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Cameron, and the Court and jury, for the attention which they have given to my case, and for the impartial manner in which I have been tried."

Judge Wilson then proceeded to pass sentence of death upon the prisoner. He expressed regret and pain, and his voice was tremulous, apparently from contending emotions. There was trepidation, and at last petulant anger in his tone, little consistent with his previous avowals of calmness, and judicial temper. He charged the prisoner with having come, as if a reporter, to gloat and glory over the blood of the slain. Why, he asked, if the iron heel of the Saxon is on the Celt, should the injury be repeated in Canada, the relation only of the parties being reversed? Will any man of sense answer the question? Why rob Canadian farmers and kill Canadian young men? I had abstained from characterizing the crime of the prisoner appropriately, but he might predict justice now. The motive is at an end.

The Judge, at this period of his address, sadly marred by the display of temper the effect of his previous self-restraint, but yet gave the prisoner the benefit of the delay left to the discretion of the Judge, as to the sentence itself, he had no alternative but to pronounce. It was obligatory upon him. He would give all time for bringing forward all legal objections that can be made to the course of this court. In the usual words he sentenced the prisoner "to be taken from the place of confinement to the place of execution, on Thursday, December 13, and there be hung by the neck until he is dead." He held out little hope for mercy.

There are assurances current in well-informed circles that, although the decision of the law is proclaimed, the sentence will not be executed. I have it on the authority of a member of the Imperial Parliament that the home Government have determined to avoid execution; and the name of John A. McDonald is coupled with similar honorable declarations.—*N. Y. World.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

[For additional Court news see First Page.]

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The case of the New York Warehouse Company vs the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is still on trial.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Potts vs. Gresnolz. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff.

John R. Slack and Sallows Dauls, surviving executor of Joseph Bispham, deceased, vs. George W. Richards.

This was an action upon a mortgage, dated January 12, 1845, on property on Ridge avenue, with interest, amounting to about $6900. Defense, that the mortgage had been paid, and that plaintiff, in his lifetime, had admitted that such was the fact, in not returning it amongst his property to the Assessors. On trial.

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Novelties in Sacques, Circulars, and Basques.
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TRIPLE PLATE.
MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.
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TWO LITTLE PAIRS OF BOOTS.

BY MRS. E. S. PERRY.

Two little pairs of boots, to-night,
 Before the fire are drying,
Two little pairs of tired feet
 In a trundle bed are lying;
The tracks they left upon the floor
 Make me feel much like sighing.

Those little boots with copper toes!
 They ran the livelong day!
And oftentimes I almost wish
 That they were miles away!
So tired I am to hear so oft
 Their heavy tramp at play.

They walk about the new-ploughed ground,
 Where mud in plenty lies,
They roll it up in marbles round,
 Then bake it into pies;
And then at night upon the floor
 In every shape it dries.

To-day I was disposed to scold;
 But when I look to-night,
At those little boots before the fire,
 With copper toes so bright,
I think how sad my heart would be,
 To put them out of sight.

For in a trunk, up stairs, I've laid
 Two socks of white and blue;
If called to put those boots away,
 O God! what should I do?
I mourn that there are not to-night,
 Three pairs instead of two.

I mourn because I thought how nice
 My neighbor, "across the way,"
Could keep her carpets, all the year,
 From getting worn or grey;
Yet well I know she'd smile to own
 Some little boots to-day!

We mothers weary get and worn,
 Over our load of care;
But how we speak of those little ones,
 Let each of us beware;
For what would our firesides be to-night,
 If no little boots were there?

A COLONY OF JEWS IN THE HEART OF CHINA.

Early Inquiries—Mohammedans in Kai-fung—Destruction of the Synagogue—Distressed Condition of th ePeople—Decay and Threatened Extinction.

PEKIN, China, June, 1866.—The city of Kai-fung-fee, the capital of Honan, is famous as an ancient capital of the empire, and the scene of of stirring events in the history of China. To the Christian world, however, it possesses a deeper interest as the residence of a Jewish colony.

They were discovered by the celebrated Father Ricci; and early in the seventeenth century, full inquiries concerning their usages and manuscripts were made by Jesuit missionaries, who resided in that city. In 1850 a deputation of native Christians was sent among them by the Bishop of Victoria and the late Dr. Medhurst. Two of the Jews were induced to go to Shanghai, and some of their Hebrew MSS. obtained; but up to the date of my journey, for more than a century and a half, they had not, so far as we are informed, been visited by any European. It became, therefore, a matter of interest to ascertain their present condition; and, as I remarked in my last letter, this was the chief consideration that induced me to make Kai-fung-fee a point in the course of my inland travels. What others may have published I shall not repeat; but concisely as possible lay before you a review of my own observations.

Arriving in this city on the 17th of February, I inquired for the Jewish synagogue, but getting no satisfactory answer, I went for information to a Mohammedan mosque, of which there are no fewer [illegible] six. I was well received by the mufti; and the advent of a stranger from the West who was believed to be a worshipper of the "true Lord" soon attracted a large concourse of the faithful. At the request of the mufti, holding a New Testament in my hand, I addressed them in relation to the contents of the Holy Book of Jesus, whose name he pronounced with great respect, as that of the most illustrious of their prophets, Mahomet, of course, excepted.

The Jews he denounced as *Kafirs*, and evinced no very poignant sorrow when he informed me that their synagogue had come to desolation. "It was," he assured me, "utterly demolished, and the people who had worshipped there scattered abroad." "Then," said I, "I will go and see the spot on which it stood;" and directing the bearers of my sedan to proceed to the place indicated by the mufti, I passed through streets crowded with curious spectators until I came to an open square, in the centre of which there stood a solitary stone. On one side was an inscription commemorating the erection of the synagogue in the reign of the Sung dynasty, A. D. 1163; and referring the first arrival of the Jews in China to the dynasty of Hon, B. C. 200-A. D. 200.

On the other side was a record of its rebuilding in the dynasty of Ming, about three hundred years ago, but in addition to these inscriptions it bore an unwritten record of decay and ruin; it was inscribed with Ichabod, "The glory is departed."

Standing on the pedestal, and resting my right hand on the head of that stone which was to be a silent witness of the truths I was about to utter, I explained to the congregated multitude my reasons for "taking pleasure in the stones of Israel, and favoring the dust thereof." [illegible] I then inquired if there were any of the [illegible] among my hearers. "I am one," responded a young man, whose face corroborated his assertion, and then another and another stepped forward, until I saw before me representatives of six of the seven families into which the colony is now divided.

There, on this melancholy spot, where the very foundations of the synagogue had been torn from the ground, and there no longer remained one stone upon another, they confessed to me with shame and grief that their "holy and beautiful house" had been demolished by their own hands. It had long been in a ruinous condition—they had no money to repair the breaches of the sanctuary. They had lost all knowledge of the sacred tongue, the traditions of the fathers were no longer handed down, and their ritual worship had ceased to be observed. In this state of things they had yielded to the pressure of necessity, and disposed of the timbers and stones of that venerable edifice to obtain relief for their bodily wants.

In the evening some of them came to my lodgings, bringing for my inspection a roll of the law; and the next day, the Christian Sabbath, they repeated their visit, listening attentively to all I had to say concerning the relations of the Law of Moses to the Gospel of Christ. They were very ignorant, but answered, as far as they were able, my inquiries in regard to their past history and present state. Two of them appeared in official costume, one wearing a gilt and the other a crystal ball on the top of his cap; but far from sustaining the general character of their people for thrift, they number among them none that are rich, and few who are not pinched by poverty. Some, indeed, true to their hereditary instincts, are employed in a small way in banking establishments (the first man I saw was a money-changer), others keep fruit-stores and cake-shops, drive a business in old clothes, or pursue various handicrafts, while a few find employment in military service.

The prevalence of rebellion in the Central Provinces for the last thirteen years has told sadly on the prosperity of Kai-fung-fee; and the Jews have not unlikely, owing to the nature of their occupations, been the greatest sufferers. Their number they estimate, though not very exactly, at from two to four hundred. They are unable to trace their tribal pedigree, keep no register, and never, on any occasion, assemble together as one congregation.

Until recently they had a common centre in this venerated synagogue, though their liturgical service had long been discontinued. Now, however, the congregation seems to be following the fate of their building. No bond of Union remains, and they are in danger of being speedily absorbed by Mahommedanism or heathenism. [illegible] knowledge, has become a one of them, to my [illegible] consistently, priest of Buddha, taking, no[illegible] for his sacerdotal name, the characters *Pen* [illegible] which signify "One who is rooted and grounded in the Truth." The large tablet that once adorned the entrance of the synagogue, bearing on it the name of Israel, has been appropriated by a Mahommedan mosque, and some efforts have been made to draw the people over to the faith of Mahomet, from which their practices differ so little that their heathen neighbors have never been able to distinguish them from Moslems.

One of my visitors was a son of the last of their rabbis, who, some thirty or forty years ago, died in the province of Kansuh. With him perished the knowledge of the sacred tongue, and though they still preserve several copies of the Jewish scriptures, there is not a man among them who can read a word of Hebrew. Not long ago it was seriously proposed to expose their parchments to public view in the market-place, in hopes they might attract the attention of some wandering Jew, who would be able to restore to them the language of their fathers. Since the cessation of their ritual worship their children all grow up without the seal of the covenant. The young generation are uncircumcised, and, as might be expected, they no longer take pains to keep their blood pure from intermixture with Gentiles. One of them confessed to me that his wife was a heathen. They remember the names of the Feast of Tabernacles, the Feast of unleavened Bread, and a few other ceremonial rites which were practised by a former generation, but all such usages are now neglected, and the next half century is not unlikely to put a period to their existence as a distinct people.

In the margin of the Poyang Lake stands a lofty rock, so peculiar and so solitary that it is known by the name of the Little Orphan. Its kindred rocks are all on the other side of the lake, whence it seems to have been torn away by some violent convulsion, and planted immovably in the bosom of the waters. Such, to me, appeared that fragment of the Israelitish nation. A rock rent from the sides of Mount Zion by some great national catastrophe, and projected into this central plain of China, it stands there an "orphan" colony, sublime in its antiquity and solitude. But it is now on the verge of being swallowed up by the surrounding flood, and the spectacle is a mournful one. The Jews themselves are deeply conscious of their sad situation, and the shadow of an inevitable destiny seems to be resting upon them.

Poor, unhappy people! As they inquired about the destruction of the Holy City, and the dispersion of the tribes, and referred to their own decaying condition, what could I do to comfort them but point to Him who is the consolation of Israel? True, I told them, the city of their fathers was broken down, and their people scattered and peeled, but the straw was not trodden under foot until it had yielded precious seed for disseminating in other fields. The dykes had not been broken down until the time had come for pouring their fertilizing waters over the face of the earth. Christian civilization, with all its grand results, had sprung from a Jewish root, and the promise to Abraham been already fulfilled, that "in his seed all the nations of the earth should be blessed."—*N. Y. Times.*

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JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors of Silk Gimp and Girdles, Fancy Chains and Combs Belt Buckles and Slides Linen Handkerchiefs. all of colors Alpaca Braids and Skirt Braids, Silk and Mohair Binding Linen Shirt Bosoms at manufacturer's prices, etc. Ladies give us a call before buying elsewhere, to convince yourselves of facts
WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street
9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE ASSORTMENT in Black and Colored Velvets, of all widths, go to
WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street.
27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH St.

New Linen Sheetings,
Pillow and Bolster Casings,
Table Cloths,
Napkins and Doylies,
Towels, Etc. Etc. Etc.

I import and keep constantly on hand

THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK IN THE CITY.

Hotels and Steamboats supplied with LINENS at Importer's package prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN LINEN GOODS ONLY,
No. 828 ARCH Street.
9 17 t12 31rp

J. M. HAFLEIGH

RETAIL DRY GOODS,

No. 903 CHESNUT S

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 8,

FOUR CASES LINSEYS FOR LADIES WALKING SUITS.

SILK PLUSH (NEW, FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.

WHITE WOOLLEN PETTICOATS.

NEW STYLE CLOAKINGS,

SILK AND WOOLLEN DRESS GOODS.

TO ALL OF WHICH HE INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION.
10 8 mwf10t

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED FROM AUCTION

One case all-wool Plaids, $1·12½ per yard.
Do do $1 37½ per yard.
Tartan plaids, very cheap, 87½c.
Plain and Plaid Poplins.
French Merinoes, $1 12½ per yard.
Fine quality black Merinoes and Delaines.
Fine quality black Alpacas, etc. etc.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Good all wool Flannels for 37½, 40, 42, 45, 50, 60c., up to $1 25 per yard.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannel, 50, 65 69, and 85c.
Domet Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½c.
Best make Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Bleached Table Linens, $1, $1 25, $1·50, $1 75, and $2 per yard.
Power Loom Table Linens, 75, 80, 90, $1, and $1 15 per yard.
Linen Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 17, 19, and 20c. per yard.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hem-stitched Hdkfs.
Ladies' Worked Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hem-stitched Hdkfs, tucked.
A large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and Pants.
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.

GENTS' HALF HOSE.

Kid Gloves, real kid, $1 25 per pair. Best in the city for that price [10 22
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Handsome all-wool Plaid Poplins, $1 50.
Lupin's all-wool Delaines, 95c., worth $1·10.
Fine quality Scarlet Sacque Flannels.
Large assortment Delaines and Calicoes.
Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests, all sizes.
Gents' heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1·25.
Cheapest Balmorals in the city.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings, from auction.
50 dozen superior quality Kid Gloves, $1 25.
Gents' new style Ties, 50 cents, a bargain.

CANTON FLANNELS!

3000 yards heaviest and best made.
Canton Flannels at 22, 25, 28, 31, to 37½ cents.

MUSLINS!

Muslins, all the best makes.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 31, 33, 35, to 39 cents.
Unbleached Muslins, 18, 21 25, 28, 30, to 37½ cents.
Pillow-Case and Sheeting Muslins.
25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached made.
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45, 50c., to $1.
Cotton and Wool Flannels, 31, 40, 45, 50c, etc.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 65 cents.
Shirting and Sacque Flannels, etc.
CHEAPEST BLANKETS IN THE CITY.

FARIES & WARNER,
9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Shirting and Pillow Linens.
Linen Sheetings, best makes.
Table Cloths and Napkins.
Table Damask, Towellings.
Quilts, in all qualities.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES,

With a general assortment of all goods in this line used in Housekeeping.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.
10 19 12t]
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES McMULLAN,
Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,
[Has just received his first Fall Importation of

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 700 CHESNUT ST.
10 17 1m

GEORGE D. WISHAM.
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

I have now in store and for sale a most complete and elegant stock of

POPLINS! POPLINS

PLAIN POPLINS.
PLAID POPLINS
EMPRESS CORD POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
CORDED SILK POPLINS.
One case of SILK STRIPE POPLINS, only 75 cents, worth $1 00.

MERINOES! MERINOES!

I have just opened a full line of FRENCH MERINOES, of all the most desirable shades and qualities

New additions in DRESS GOODS made daily from the Philadelphia and New York Auctions.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

The Cheapest Muslin Store in the city.
Just opened 2500 yards extra heavy Brown Sheeting, wide, for 24 cents.
One case of Pillow-Case Muslins best, for 33 cents.
GIVE US A CALL!
My stock of FLANNELS is large and cheap.
9 22 wim3m

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
No. 922........PINE STREET..........No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries Hosiery, Gloves Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Crib Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN
SMYTHS'
STOCKING STORE.
Always on hand a good assortment of
ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY,
Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys.
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
Best quality imported.
GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER,
All sizes, and large variety.
FRENCH CORSETS. HOOP SKIRTS,
Warranted best makes only.
KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED
GERMANTOWN WOOLS
In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
In stock and made to order.
All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at
M. & J. E. SMYTH'S,
[10 6 1m] Nos. 917 and 919 SPRING GARDEN Street.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Newest styles in every variety.

INSTRUCTION.

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to give instruction in Singing and on the Piano. According to his own System which heretofore has proved so successful in rendering the voice powerful and melodious, and at the same time imparting that facility to enable the accurate reading of the most difficult passages. His system for the Piano enables his pupils to execute operatic and classical music with ease, feeling, and brilliancy.
Those wishing to avail themselves of his long experience can do so by calling at his residence,
8 24 3mrp No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 1 24

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of character, with advice on business, health, education etc., given daily, by
9 1 stuth3mrp] J. L. CAPEN
at No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

CLOAKS AND FURS

NOW OPEN,

PARIS CLOAKS.

EXCLUSIVE STYLES,

(WHICH WILL NOT BE COPIED),

IN GREAT VARIETY OF
MATERIAL AND DESIGN
ALSO,

PARIS STYLE CLOAKS,
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,]
IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, ETC.,
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
AND CUT IN ANY LENGTH.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
10 17 1mrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

WILL OPEN,
ON
SATURDAY, THE 27th,
AT OUR NEW STORE,
No. 25 N. EIGHTH ST.,
A NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF
CLOAKS.
Comprising some of the Newest
PARIS STYLES.
CHARLES KAUFMAN.
Also, a new Stock of [10 25 2t
Dress Trimmings, Cloaking Cloths, Etc.

NOW OPEN,

FURS OF ALL NATIONS.

RUSSIAN SABLE FURS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS,
FINE DARK MINK SABLES,
ROYAL ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA,
DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
PERSIAN LAMB,
ASTRACAN, ETC. ETC.
For Ladies, Misses, and Children.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
10 17 1mrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

CLOAKS AND FURS.
C. LEWISSON,
MANUFACTURER OF
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND FURS,
No. 14 South SECOND Street,
Six Doors below Market Street.
Finest Assortment of Cloaks in the City,
All of New Styles and the Best Workmanship.
The Largest Stock of Furs in the City,
All of my own Manufacture.
Ladies do not buy your Cloaks or Furs until you have examined my stock
C. LEWISSON,
No. 14 South SECOND street,
9 28 tmw3m] Six doors below Market, Philadelphia.

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Eighth. 6 6 6m

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 27 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GENTS'. FURNISHING GOODS.
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 9stuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18§] Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 10 20 tjl

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co's Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 10

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION: Heroic Patriotic Romantic Humorous and Tragical.

There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, and will not yet embodied in romance and poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos, of the war.

This illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service. From the beginning of the war the author has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it, and has grouped and classified them under appropriate heads, and in a very attractive form.

The volume is profusely illustrated with over 300 engravings by the first artists which are really beautiful; worthy of examination as specimens of the art. Many of them are set into the body of the text, after the popular style of Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. The book's contents include reminiscences of camp, picket, spy, scout bivouac, siege, and battle-field adventures; thrilling feats of bravery, wit, drollery, comical and ludicrous adventures, etc., etc.

Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page as graphic detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history are skilfully interwoven in this work of literary art

This work sells itself. The people are tired of dry details and partisan works, and want something humorous, romantic and startling. Our agents are making from $100 to $200 per month, clear of all expenses. Send for circulars, giving full particulars, and see our terms and proof of the above assertion.

Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
9 29 1m* No. 507 MINOR Street, Philadelphia Pa.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1866.

Proposals for building a large FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Major-General S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New York

Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October instant, at noon, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.

The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, in the amount of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified of the same.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
10 12 t30 Brevet Major-General.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, October 19 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the Fifteenth day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, with STATIONERY for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains

Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.

Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles will be considered fraudulent and rejected.

The Two Hundred and Forty Collection Districts are distributed into Five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require. The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, endorsed "*Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers.*"

E. A. ROLLINS,
10 24 wfm tno14 Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ARMY BLANKETS.—

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, October 22 1866.

Will be offered for sale at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 5th of November next, commencing at 12 o'clock M.,

FIFTY THOUSAND (MORE OR LESS) UNITED STATES ARMY BLANKETS,
new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, and at this office.
ALSO,
5193 pairs BUCKSKIN GLOVES,
2649 " WOOLLEN MITTENS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash, in Government funds. Purchasers must remove the property within five days after the purchase.

The Blankets will be delivered in bales of 50 each.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster General,
10 22 12t Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. A.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

GREAT SOUTHERN FAST FREIGHT LINE.

ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad, having completed Through Freight Arrangements with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads and its connections in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, is now prepared to transport freight with regularity and despatch to all accessible points in the Southwest and South.

As this is the only All-rail Route between Philadelphia and the South, it commends itself at once to the favorable consideration of shippers. Cars will be run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg, Virginia, without breaking bulk, and the entire arrangements are such as will secure speedy transit and prompt delivery to all Southern and Southwestern points.

To secure all-rail transportation, Goods must be marked "Via O. and A. R. R.," and sent to the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad BROAD and PRIME Streets.

For Rates of Freight or other information, apply to

JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent O. and A. R. R.,
No. 105 South FIFTH Street,
10 13 1m Two Doors below Chesnut.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
10 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting Promptly attended to. 3 8§

A Steamboat on the Grand Canal of Venice.

INDIGNANT GONDOLIERS AND A RACE.

A lively correspondent of an English paper thus describes his voyage through the Grand Canal of Venice in a steamboat:—

"Another whistle and another startled the echoes of the old palaces on the Grand Canal, whilst we glided past them at our utmost speed, or shut off steam and put the helm hard over to avoid collision with some rash gondola which crossed our bows. Then there was an interchange of compliments, in the smooth Venetian dialect, between our captain and the gondoliers—suave in manner but strong in substance, and, with rapid strokes of the screw, we glided on once more. At the Rialto we were delayed by a number of laden barges, which had become entangled in the narrow channel beneath the bridge, and as we moved forward very slowly we could hear a comical water-carrier interspersing his regular cry with the names of his King and of his country—'Fresh water for Victor Emanuel!' 'Fresh water for United Italy!' and so on through several artistic variations. There was a roar of applause at each addition to the song, although prudence forbade the people to join in, as they would fain have done.

"The steamboat created no little sensation as she advanced on her course. What with shouts and stoppages, hair-breadth escapes from collision, and ironical cheers from small boys, who ran by the side when there chanced to be a footpath, we felt sure that Venice was aware of our movements. Perhaps the gondoliers were jealous or their formidable rival. Perhaps they took the matter philosophically, and remembered that the railway viaduct would soon be re-opened for general traffic, and would supercede the present ferrying to Mestre. Certain it is that we had a race across the Lagoon with a three-oared gondola, and a close race, too. Jealous or no, the men struggled hard to keep their lead of twenty boats' length, or thereabouts; they made their oars bend, and seemed as though they would fall on their noses should anything go wrong. The steersman, perched high up on the pointed stern, with his whole figure clearly visible, was a study of graceful strength and skill. How he stooped and strained to give force to his strokes! How deftly he combined guiding the others with helping them on! They never looked back, but they knew that we were close behind, for our engine puffed loudly in token of high pressure, and our whistle was by no means silent.

"On we went and on they went; vessels were met and vessels were overtaken. The Custom House, at the entrance of the Mestre canal, grew plainly visible, and the distance between us lessened at every stroke. That Custom House saved them. They touched for an instant, sprang out, spoke to the officials, pushed off again, and were gone before we were even laid alongside. In vain did steam bring us near them once more, as we approached the fort of Malghera. Bone and muscle were favored by fortune, for the single passenger in the gondola had his passport quickly examined, whilst we steamboat passengers were kept waiting until a servant of the Emperor had ascertained that we were all legally qualified to go ashore. So, when the rest of the canal had been traversed, and we arrived at Mestre, the three gondoliers sat there watching us, with broad grins upon their sunburnt faces."

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—Some amusement was caused at the Liverpool Police Court one day last month by the case of a tailor named Needham, who was charged with cutting off the tails of a number of coats. Needham, finding himself in want of cloth, and averse to buying in a legitimate way, availed himself of the collection of a crowd of people opposite the Adelphia Theatre, to cut off the coat-tails of a number of spectators with his tailor's shears. He was speedily arrested, but not before he had secreted a large bundle of cloth.

—The Davenport Brothers are in Amsterdam, but they make nothing out of the shrewd Hollanders. A correspondent writes:—"A clever street juggler has already declared that he knows their secret, and intends to reveal it. Catch a weasel asleep, and then you may catch a Dutchman 'sold again' by the Brothers Davenport."

—A Louisville genius has invented a new and exciting game of chance, which he calls "fly loo." It is played by any number of persons. The players' names are written near together on a sheet of paper, and a small lump of sugar is laid on each. The owner of the lump on which the fly first lights loses or wins, as has been first agreed on.

—Miles O'Reilly says:—"The degeneracy of the New England ladies is probably owing to their unnatural intellectual developments, and the wearing effect of their unremitting attempts to speak the English language correctly."

—A vagrant who was brought before the Leeds (England) magistrates on the 24th ultimo, was said to have never been in bed for at least ten years.

—When flowers are full of heaven-descended dews, they always hang their heads; but men hold theirs the higher the more they receive, getting proud as they get full.

—Jane—"Charles, dear, now that we are married, you know, we must have no secrets. So do, like a dove, hand me that bottle of hair-dye; you will find it in my dressing case."

—The Lowell "mill girls" have, to the number of several hundreds, adopted the Bloomer costume, as more comfortable while at their work than the old style.

—The telegraph of Switzerland is the property of the State, and the charge one cent per word for any distance. That is, each word is one cent.

—An energetic effort will be made next season by leaders of fashion in Paris to revive the practice of powdering the hair.

—The Russian ladies are wearing the American colors prettily arranged about their bonnets and dress trimmings.

—A girl baby has been born at La Crosse with two tongues. Won't her husband catch it, if she lives to have one.

—Nathan Parks, of Oxford, Me., was killed by being accidentally thrown against a hoe-handle, which penetrated his abdomen.

—The young Iturbide, at school in Europe, was soundly flogged by his playmates, for boasting of his imperial grandfather.

—"There is no place like home," says the poet. Right! unless it's the home of the young woman you're after.

—It has been discovered that "Othello" had a naval as well as a military office in Venice. He was a-tawny-General.

—A few drops of lavender will prevent mould in the books of a library, if simply placed in the case.

—150,000,000 cigars are made in Hamburg yearly.

—Conversation among betrothed ones is a breach of Japanese etiquette.

—Dumas, papa, writes the libretto of the opera for Carlotta Patti.

—In the London work-houses they lock up refractory paupers with corpses.

—A microscope has been constructed which magnifies 1,575,000,000 times.

—Sweden has another nightingale, Mad'lle ...kan, only eighteen.

—Many child criminals of London are registered as "a very degraded and irreclaimable ...s."

—They are boring for petroleum in Italy. Why don't they try the *Isles of Greece?*

—A Mr. Still paddled his own canoe from Leavenworth to New Orleans—1800 miles.

—It is said that Artemas Ward gets $75 a letter from Punch.

—A Baltimore *bon vivant* can only describe ...pa's voice by likening the effect of it to that of claret.

—James Murdoch is writing a book on elocution.

—Weaker vessels need much hooping, is the best excuse for crinoline.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 27 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets, OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4 5-4, 6-8 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.

First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.

First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.

Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine sills all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4.

Hemlock Joist and Scantling from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.

Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling from 12 to 28 feet, long all widths.

Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.

Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.

Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.

All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 10 25 1m

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves it to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 7 2

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2§

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Gardat & Co.'s
COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 3 3m

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
"CITY OF WASHINGTON"......Saturday, October 27
"CITY OF LIMERICK"......Wednesday, October 31
"CITY OF LONDON"......Saturday November 3
"CITY OF MANCHESTER"..Wednesday, November 7
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold	$90	Steerage Currency	$35
To London	95	To London	40
To Paris	105	To Paris	50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLIcation of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. Loan '71	$95,000 00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850 Par.	Market value	$996,500 00
	Real Estate	36,000
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	49,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer...... 678 48	56,635 3
		$1,253,630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000 at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT
JOHN SUPPLEE	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 3 1 16m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27 §

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

INSURANCE COMPANIES

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 12

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND street 6 11 §

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street,
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside No. 1331 Franklin street
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street,
R. G. Marca, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
B. C. Tarlett No. 527 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. McCarthy, No. 109 Eureth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry street.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 26 No 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales, Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste and A POSITIVE CURE

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 9 5

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine Streets. 8 18 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,
October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg, with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 2½, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¼, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·10 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·15 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14 and 11·40 A. M., 1·43, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington, for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·00 P. M. Baltimore, for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run

Night Express, 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·80

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M., for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—FALL ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which may be reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, as well as by those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Day Express	at 9·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. &	11·20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Day Express go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Day Express go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. &	7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	at 9·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

3 12 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
2 22 § Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

NATIONAL RAILROAD CONVENTION

Proceedings Yesterday.

The National Convention of Railroad Managers reassembled at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The following persons were present:—

John Hulme, Director of Pa. Central Railroad.
R. H. Houston, Director of Pa. Central Railroad.
J. M Kennedy, Director of North Cent. Railroad.
I. H. Sturgeon, President of North Missouri Railroad.
J. B. Moulton, Director of North Missouri Railroad.
B. H. Latrobe, of North Missouri Railroad.
S. L. Fremont, of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.
Asibell Welch, of Camden and Amboy Railroad.
Marsey, of Rome, W and Ogdensburg Railroad.
Hervey Keys, President of Passaic River Railroad.
G. Merrill, Superintendent Vermont Central Railroad.
Thomas Webb, President North Carolina Railroad.
E. Wilkes, Engineer and Superintendent N. C. Railroad.
D. C. McCallum, President of Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad.
John E. Lyon, President of Boston, Concord, and White Mountain Railroad.
Bentley D. Hasell President and Chief Engineer of Shelby and Broad River Railroad.
O. Charnute, of Chicago and Alton Railroad.
Warren Colburn, Vice-President Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad.
J. H. Ramsey, of Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.
Isaac Hinckley, President Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.
S. Rush, Superintendent Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad.
L. J. Fleming, of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
D. L. Harris, of the Connecticut River Railroad.
F. W. Jackson of the New Jersey Railroad.
Charles Butler, of the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad.
Daniel H. Crane, of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad.
W. D. Dunn, of the Mobile and Great Western Railroad.
John C. French, of the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad.

Mr. A. Welsh, Chairman of the Committee on Signals and Safety Regulations, made a report, in which he recommended the use of safety signals on all the railroads. He stated that it was the practice now to use danger signals which were very unsafe. When the danger signal did not appear, the engineer would take it for granted that everything was all right. He recommended that there should be no danger signals used, but that, in case the safety signal was not seen, the engineer could take it for granted that there was danger, and would, therefore, be compelled to stop. He thought it was much better to spend money in caution than to pay damages for accidents.

General D. C. McCullum, Chairman of the Committee for Preserving Timber, reported that he had examined several plans for the preservation of timber, and would recommend that a committee be appointed to witness the experiments of various plans for accomplishing this end, and that they report to the Convention.

Several communications were received from inventors explaining the merits of their various patents, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

Messrs. Welsh, Hulme, and Hinckley were appointed a committee to superintend the printing of Mr. Welsh's report and its distribution to the different railroad companies.

Mr. Isaac Hinckley read the report of the Committee on Post Office service. It recited that there was a great want of similarity in regard to the mode of carrying the mails, and the pay. A revision of the rates of payment was suggested, and attention paid to the tonnage of mail matter. The Committee were of opinion that it was impossible to dispense entirely with Sunday trains.

A Committee on Mail Service was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Hulme, Jewett, Twitchell, Slevin, Ogden, Bridges, and Pollard.

A report was made upon the subject of several alleged improvements in railroad machinery.

Committees from the different districts were appointed to urge the passage of measures recommended in the report upon Patent laws, as follows:—

New England—D. L. Harris, G. Twitchell, W. D. Bishop.

Middle States—H. W. Chittenden, E. H. Williams, H. P. Kennedy.

Western States—J. B. Blackburn, E. W. Woodward, J. B. Moulton.

Mr. Marcy subm[illegible]ted the following paper:—

The accidents that [illegible]ccur to persons attempt- [illegible]ter they are under way, ing [illegible] all the time of the the importance of havin[illegible]ain and the comfort conductor to attend to his [illegible]ake it important of his passengers, seem to [illegible]n adoping measures [illegible] all railways should unite [illegible] possible, the sures that would compel, as far a[illegible]re entering purchasing of tickets by persons befo[illegible]t to get the cars, and to allow no one to attem[illegible]red to on or off the cars while in motion. Refe[illegible] the Committee on Tickets, etc.

The Special Committee on the Rollins mo[illegible] of preserving wood was authorized to report during the recess of the Convention.

The Executive Committee was continued.

The next meeting of the Convention was designated to take place at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in this city, at noon on the second Wednesday of May, 1867.—*N. Y. Evening Post*, 25th.

Matilda Heron as a Southern Sympathizer.

The St. Louis (Mo.) *Dispatch* contains the following letter from Matilda Heron Sto[illegible]pel, the actress, addressed to the Presi[illegible]ent of the St. Louis Southern Relief Fair:—

"SOUTHERN HOTEL, October 8, 1866.—Mrs. J C. Barlow.—Dear Madam:—Will you accept as an humble donation to the glorious, humane, and holy cause in which you are engaged, the accompanying set of antique lace? Though I call it antique, it is far, far beyond the different articles so called, and indeed I can also say it cannot justly be called antique, dating only so far back as mediæval history. Yet, still, with only three hundred years over 'its head,' it has the present proud and unique boast of standing without its peer in the art of the needle. I am speaking of the class of lace of which I send you a specimen. Of the specimen itself, it stands alone in America. Mrs. Carter, of New York, has offered me five thousand dollars for it. It is a singular fact that, under the microscope, the thread used in it is of the same exquisite fine texture as that employed in the finest point d'aiguille in Brussels, and finer than the Honiton of England. So much for the linen looms of the middle ages. In giving this dear relic to the Southern matrons and orphans, I feel that I am giving them a bit of my heart. I kept it out of the celebrated set I recently sold for my only child. In giving it to the orphans of the American heroes, I feel I dedicate it to as holy and sweet a purpose.

"In haste, yours most respectfully,
"MATILDA HERON STOEPEL."

—People's notions of beauty differ. Tamerlane's wife, who had no nose, was thought a belle by her contemporaries. A patrician of Venice had a scurvy little proboscis, and that was held of itself a sufficient disqualification for the Doge's cap and ring. Cicero admired the squinting eye, such as Greek sculptors often gave to Venus, and Minerva was sometimes figured with a complexion as dusky as any gipsy wife of Epsom Downs. Some of the Greeks held blue eyes to be hideous, and Dioscorides tells us that they had an art—the same practised, perhaps, centuries afterwards, at Donnybrook Fair—of making them black. Hunchbacks have had their admirers, who contend that the dorsal curvature is the true line of beauty, and that the hump, so far from being a deformity, "as dull fools suppose," is in itself a graceful ornament.

—Madame Ristori's favorite "street costume" appears to be a dress of the heaviest black damask silk, with large white silk stars woven into the texture of the fabric in a manner which made the stars look as if they were made of silver; her head-dress white lace lapels of the most costly and fairy-like workmanship, hung pendant and covering the ears, reaching down to where the dress was fastened at the throat; and from each ear a string of diamond drops, four in number, valued at $12,000—very massy in their appearance. She uses a parasol of the finest and heaviest white silk, and a Chinese fan of intricate workmanship.

Herculaneum.—A French paper says the excavations of Herculaneum are expected to be much more productive than those of Pompeii, whence a great many persons had time to carry away their chief valuables before the storm of ashes and lava overwhelmed the place. At Herculaneum the case was different. The labor will, it is said, be greater than at Pompeii—a mountain of lava has to be pierced, and a descent made into the city as into a mine.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BARGAINS.

75 CENTS, $1·00, $2·00.

MILLINERY GOODS CHEAP.

FREEMAN & COMPANY,
CORNER OF EIGHTH AND VINE STS.,
OFFER
One Thousand Hats, as Follows:

Velvet Turban Hats,
Felt Turban Hats,
French Turban Hats,
Silk and Plush Turban Hats,
Straw Turban Hats,
Black Felt Gladiator Hats,
Brown do do
Children's and Ladies sizes for
75 CENTS EACH.

French Felt Gladiator Hats,
Drab Felt Gladiator Hats,
Black Felt Gladiator Hats,
French Felt Ristori Hats,
Drab Felt Ristori Hats.
Black Felt Ristori Hats.
Five different shades of French Felt for
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Also, 500 FINE VELVET-TRIMMED FELT, SILK, and VELVET HATS, in all the New Styles, and made of the best quality of material, at
TWO DOLLARS EACH!

These goods are received direct from the Eastern manufacturers, and we propose to sell them
BELOW THE WHOLESALE PRICES.
Our $3 25 Black and $4·50 Colored Velvets are
THIRTY PER CENT. BELOW RETAIL PRICES.
WILLOW FEATHERS WE OFFER CHEAP.
PHEASANT FEATHERS, DITTO.

A full stock of Millinery Goods can be found at our Corner Store.
Call and see how much you can buy for a Little Money.

FREEMAN & CO.,
10 26 1m8p Corner EIGHTH and VINE Streets.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

GRAND OPENING
OF
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

J. S. BORGENSKI,
No. 21 North NINTH Street,
(EAST SIDE),
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
Feathers, Ribbons, Velvets, Etc.

This old established and well-known FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWER STORE has been altered throughout and refitted in true French style, and will open on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24,

With a magnificent assortment of Fine French Flowers, Wreaths, Leaves, Grasses Feathers, Velvets, Ribbons, Bonnet Frames, and Millinery Goods of every description and variety.

J. S. BORGENSKI,
No. 21 North NINTH Street,
10 22 mwf1m Above Market, East Side.

JUST RECEIVED,
French Opera Bonnets,
REAL NOVELTIES.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT ST.
10 1 2m rp

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
No. 726 CHESNUT Street,
OPEN THIS DAY,
A splendid assortment of Felt and Silk Hats for Ladies and Children
All the newest shapes at very low prices.
Willow Ostrich, and Pheasant Plumes.
Brown, Drab, White, and Garnet Bonnet Velvets, Royal Velvets, Uncut Velvets, Gros d'Afriques, Frosted Velvets.
The same goods in every other shade of color.
Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Paris Ornaments, Fine French Flowers, French and New York Hat and Bonnet Frames, Laces, Illusions—all at the very lowest market prices—
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Country orders promptly attended to. Give us a call.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
10 5 1m No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

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BONNET OPENING.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3,
E. P. GILL & CO.,
10 1 1m NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18§

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Is now open for the accommodation of
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.
Apply early 8 26

DRY GOODS.

FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.

Real Welsh Flannel.
Shaker Flannel.
Swanskin Flannel, very soft and heavy.
English Unshrinkable Flannel.
Persian Flannel, Silk Warp.
Ballardvale and other Domestic Flannels.
Domet and Gauze Flannel.
Red and Grey Flannels.
Fancy Sacque Flannels.
Canton Flannels.

A full assortment now received and for sale by
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
10 25 6t rp No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

BLANKETS.

The Subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of
SUPERIOR QUALITY BLANKETS
All-Wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.
ALSO,
Crib and Cradle Blankets,
And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
10 25 6t rp No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

AT RETAIL.
MOURNING GOODS.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,
OFFER AT RETAIL
A Large Assortment of the Best Fabrics of
Mourning Goods at Low Prices.
BLACK BIARRITZ,
BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BLACK REPS,
BLACK BOMBAZINES,
BLACK TAMISE,
BLACK MERINOES,
BLACK DELAINES,
BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS,
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS.
BLACK CRAPE VEILS,
BLACK KID GLOVES,
ETC. ETC. [10 19 fmw6trp

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE,
THE LEASE (for three years from January 1, 1867), GOOD-WILL, STOCK AND FIXTURES of the
BLANK BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
No. 29 South SIXTH Street,
SIX DOORS FROM CHESNUT,
Now doing a good business. For terms and particulars, apply on the premises. [10 24 3t4p

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FOR RENT.
A VALUABLE STORE,
No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,
In the National Bank of the Republic Building.
9 6tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS
FOR RENT
IN THE
National Bank of the Republic Building,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.
Apply at the Bank. 9 3tf

THE GIRARD HOUSE.
THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL PROPERTY
For Sale on Easy Terms.
APPLY TO
ISAAC C. PRICE, or
T. JACKSON,
10 25 6trp No. 54 North SEVENTH Street.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALLACE Streets; new heater, range, gas bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.
C. M S. LESLIE,
10 20 No. 727 SANSOM Street.

WEST WALNUT STREET.—FOR SALE, at cost, one of the most elegant Brown-stone Mansions, superbly finished and frescoed. Also, part of the furniture.
S. KINGSTON McCAY,
10 20 6t4p* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

WALNUT STREET PROPERTY.—FOR Sale, three Dwellings in New Row West TWENTY-FIRST Street, at 18,000 22,000, and $28,000. Also, a superior medium size House, No. 2116 ARCH St. 9 25 1mrp*

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.
This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS,
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

The Company has taken great pains and invested a large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.

Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.

A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom

No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.

The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers
Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 19 mw6m

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
Of New and Elegant Materials for
DRAWING-ROOM,
CHAMBER, LIBRARY, and
DINING-ROOM
WINDOW CURTAINS,
Lambrequins,
Chair and Sofa Coverings, Etc.,
Comprising the Latest Importations and Newest Designs and Fabrics, in
Rich Plain Satins,
Brocatels,
Lampisades,
Silk Terry, Coteline,
Satin De Laine,
Plain Wool Reps,
New Style Broche and Satin Striped Reps and Terry,
French Embroidered Lace Curtains.

The richest imported and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS, and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, etc., all of which will be put up when desired, in the newest and most tasteful manner, in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
9 14 fmw6mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
(MASONIC HALL,)
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,
ELEGANT CURTAINS FOR PARLORS,
LIBRARIES,
Dining and Sleeping Rooms,
In Brocatelle,
Satin Damasks,
Terry,
Reps,
Swiss Lace, and
Nottingham Lace
WINDOW SHADES
OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS.
Am now offering the most complete assortment of the above goods of my own importation. [10 26 tuths

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WINDOW SHADES.
WE SELL NO
SHADES
BUT THOSE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
Their superiority in quality, style, and finish is vouched for by hundreds of families in Philadelphia
CALL AND SEE THE NEW DESIGNS.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
10 10 wfm3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

PERSONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
No. 483 North ELEVENTH Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
This Agency collects from the United States
All Arrears of Pay, Bounty, and Pensions due Pennsylvania Soldiers, or their Widows and Orphans,
Including the additional Bounty under recent acts of Congress, FREE OF CHARGE.
All business can be transacted through the mails, and all correspondence will receive prompt attention.
The Agency cannot act for Claims in the hands of other Agents or Attorneys, and it is not proper for Agents or Attorneys who collect for pay to expect this Agency to do their work.
F. JORDAN,
Colonel, and Military Agent of Pennsylvania.
10 25 6t thlm

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—The undersigned is regularly licensed by the United States Government to collect the Extra Bounties and has all the facilities for a speedy settlement. Call on or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third,
10 23 1m Philadelphia

EXTRA BOUNTY.—THE PAYMASTER-General has ordered the prompt payment of these claims. I have all the necessary forms under the order for application and can insure a speedy settlement. GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third street. 10 2 1mrp

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HATS, CAPS, FURS.
BARTALOTT & CO.,
No. 52 North EIGHTH Street.
Full and well assorted stock of
HATS AND CAPS,
For Mens', Boys', and Children's wear. Also, a choice variety of
LADIES' FURS,
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
10 24 wfm2mrp Below Arch.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
9 10 5p Philadelphia.

BLANKETS.
BEDDING
AND
FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH STREET,
BELOW ARCH.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 N. TENTH Street,
9 7 fmw3m5p Below Arch.
BLANKETS

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at
L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 15§

1866.
THE NEW FALL STYLES
IN
J. W. BRADLEY'S
CELEBRATED
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS,
NOW
UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED
BY OUR
FASHION MAGAZINES
AND ALL
FASHION AUTHORITIES.
THIS IMPROVED
DUPLEX SKIRT
Is now meeting with great Sale by
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT St.
10 10 wfm13t

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
300 pages, $1·50.
LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
500 pages, $2·00.
LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
1000 pages, $3·00.
FABER'S PENCILS, 75 cents a Dozen.
ENVELOPES, $1·35 per thousand.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
2 8 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 8 24

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
Just Received Per Steamer, a Large Invoice of
French Chenille and
Axminster Carpets,
NEW DESIGNS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
MESSRS. JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S
NEW STYLES
6-4 Velvet and Tapestry Carpets.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
ENGLISH TAPESTRIES.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
NEW CARPETINGS,
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
Now Opening.
9 22 2m4p]

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT St.,
(Opposite Independence Hall,)
Have just received an invoice of
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS
AND
COCOA MATTINGS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON
No. 807 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE NOW OPEN
A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC.
10 3wfm3m5p]

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
WILL OPEN ON 26th, 27th, and 29th inst., A CHOICE LOT OF PATTERNS OF CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES, entirely new for this market, just received per steamer "Manhattan." 9 4 3mrp

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TO SPORTSMEN.
A gentleman having no further use for
A PAIR OF YOUNG THOROUGHBRED SETTERS,
Is desirous of disposing of the same.
INQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE. [10 24 6t4p*

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA
AT THE
"Evening Telegraph" Steam Job Printing Rooms,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
SECOND STORY.
Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.
HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,
9 14 3mrp Late of No. 61 MARKET Street.